THE BEAVER ARGUS.

Vol. 55—No. 11. Beaver, Pa., Wednesday, March 19, 1873. Established 1818.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements are inserted at the rate of $1,00 per square for first insertion, and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion. A liberal discount made on yearly advertisements.

A space equal to ten lines of this type measures a square.

Business Notices, not under a head by themselves, immediately after the local news, will be charged ten cents a line for each insertion.

Advertisements should be handed in before Monday noon to insure insertion in that week's paper.

Business Directory.

BEAVER.

F. S. AGNEW. J. M. BUCHANAN.
AGNEW & BUCHANAN, Attorneys at Law,
Third Street, Beaver, Penn'a.
Opposite the Argus office. oct9-1y

J. F. DUNLAP,
Attorney at Law. Office in the Court House, Beaver, Pa. All business promptly attended to. (may5'72,1y.

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK neatly and expeditiously executed at the ARGUS office.

O. A. SMALL, Attorney at law, Beaver, Pa. Office in the Court House. dec25-1f

JOHN B YOUNG, Attorney at Law. Office and residence on Third st, east of the Court House. Business promptly attended to. apr27-1y

J. H. McCREERY, Attorney at Law. Office on Third st., below the Court House. All business promptly attended to. je22, '70tf

C. P. KUHN, Attorney at Law. Office east end of Third street, Beaver, Pa. mar30,'70;1y

DR. J. S. McNUTT, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Special attention paid to treatment of Female Diseases. Residence and office on Third street, a few doors west of the Court-House. apr12'71;1y

HENRY MERZ, Manufacturer and Dealer in Boots, Shoes and Gaiters; Main st. [sep28:1y

BEAVER DRUG STORE, Huge Andriessen & Draggist & Apothecary, Main st. Prescriptions, carefully compounded. (sep28:1y

NEW BRIGHTON.

CHAS. COALE, Dealer in paints, oil, glass, nails, plate-glass, looking-glasses, frames, garden and flower-seeds and fancy fowls. Falls street, New Brighton. sep27'71-1y

WISENER & BINGHAM, manufacturers of carriages, buggies, spring-wagons, buck-waggons and vehicles of every description, Bridge St. Both practical workmen. Successors to George Metz. mar5ly

F. SANGNECKER, dealer in Watches, Clocks and Jewelry. Repairing neatly executed, Broadway, near Falls-st. nov17-1y

W. NIPPERT, Baker & Confectioner; Ice-cream, Oysters and Game in season. Balls, &c. Nice Weddings, &c., supplied. nov1

WM. WALLACE, Dealer in Italian & American Marble; Manufactures Monuments, Grave stones & c. also at reasonable prices. Railroad st., near new Depot, New Brighton. [sep27.

BON TON RESTAURANT and EATING SALOON; meals at all hours; table supplied with all the delicacies of the season. Prices low. Wm Strickland, cor of Paul and Broadway. may21'71-1y

J. & J. SNELLENBERG, Merchant Tailors, Broadway, New Brighton. See adv (sep14:1)

NOSS, Photographer. Wilson's Block, Broadway, New Brighton. Best photographs from re-touched negatives (sep:1 1y

BEAVER FALLS.

WM. ROBERTSON, Dealer in the justly celebrated Domestic Sewing Machine. Ladies call and be convinced. Main st., B. Falls. (sp27

STEVENSON & WITTISH, Real Estate Agents, Beaver Falls, Beaver Co., Pa., and corner 6th and Penn' streets, Pittsburgh. aug28:1y.

D. STEWART & SON, Dealers in Yankee Notions, &c., Main St., Beaver Falls. sep13:1y

BRIDGEWATER.

L. F. WEINMAN, Manufacturer of Boots and Shoes. Bridge St. Bridgewater. (sep27:1y

A. BEHM, Bridge street, Bridgewater, Pa., Dealer in Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Silver Ware, Spectacles, &c. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired. [feb15'73;1y

DANIEL MILLER, Fashionable Tailor. None but experienced workmen employed. Shop on Bridge st., Bridgewater, Pa. feb6'71,1y.

C. HURST, Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Furs, Carpets, Oil Cloths and Trimmings, Bridge St., Bridgewater, Pa. sep13:1y

ROCHESTER.

W. W. JOHNSON—Dealer in Wall Paper of all kinds; Oil-Cloth Window Blinds, Trunks, Satchels; Baskets, Toy Carts, Wagons, Chairs and Toys of every description. Near depot nov20-1y.

DONCASTER HOUSE.—David Wolf Proprietor. *Pro Bono Publico.* R. R. Street, near Station. nov20-1f

THOS. KENNEDY & CO., successors to Wm. Boeching, Druggists and Chemists. Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours. In the Diamond, Rochester sep4,1y

WILL SMITH & CO., Fancy Dry Goods, Notions and Millinery. Madison st., near Diamond, Rochester, Pa. sep14:1y

HENRY LAPP, Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture of all kinds. Brighton st., above Mow Factory. See adv't. (sep14.1y

SAMUEL C. HANNEN, Druggist. Prescriptions carefully compounded. Water st., Rochester sep14:1y

SPEYERER & SONS, Wholesale & Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Feed, Grain, Boat stores, Iron & Nails Cor Water & James sts

M. MILLER & CO. Contractors and Builders, Manufacturers of Sash, Doors, Shutters &c. Dealers in Lumber Lath & c. Rochester. [sep14:1y

SCOTT, BOYLE & WILLIAMS, successors to C. Takens & Co. Dealers in Sawed and Planed Lumber, Lath & Shingles, Rochester. sep27:1y

STEFFLER & CLARK, proprietors of Johnston House. Good accommodations and good stable. Near R. R. Depot. oct19:1y

J. D. MILLER, dealer in Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c. Repairing done neatly and promptly. Store on the Diamond, Rochester, Pa. oct19:1y

ALLEGHENY CITY.

DR. J. S. WINANS, Electrical Physician. Chronic diseases made a specialty. Office, 187 Wash ington avenue, Allegheny City, Pa [sep14:1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. B. SNEAD, Freedom, Beaver county, Pa., dealer in Sawed and Planed LUMBER of all kinds. Flats and Barges built to order. jan9'71-1y

JOHN THORNILEY Manufacturer of the Great Republic Cooking Stove, and Patentee of Portable Extension top and reflector, Fallston, Pa.

N. D. CONE, M. D., Late of Darlington, having removed to New Brighton, offers his medical services in all its branches, to the people of the city and surrounding country. Office corner of Bulter and Broadway sep6-1y

Miscellaneous.

W. W. BARKER,
Successor to Barker & Hinchliffe
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
CHROMO LITHOGRAPHS,
Engravings, Lithographs, Prints and Colored, Photographs. Passe Partouts, Mouldings and Picture Frames of all kinds, 87 Fifth Avenue, (3 doors above Smithfield St.,) Pittsburgh, Pa. [may5'72-1y

Claim Agency.
OLDEST IN THE STATE.
B. F. BROWN & CO.,
116 Smithfield Street Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Collect Pensions, Bounties, Prize money &c. Special attention paid to suspended and rejected cases. Applications by mail attended to as if made in person. sept5-1m

Homes Still Larger
FOR THE MILLION!
Rare opportunities are now offered for securing homes in a mild, healthful and congenial climate for one-third of their value five years hence.
THE NATIONAL REAL ESTATE AGENCY has for sale real estate of every description, located in the Middle and Southern States, *improved and unimproved farms, fine stock and orchard plantations; timber and mineral lands; city, village, and rural residences; business stands; cattle and mill sites, factories, &c.*
Write for *Land Reports*, containing descriptions, location, prices and terms of properties we have for sale. Address—R. W. CLARKE & CO
The National Real Estate Agency.
477 *and* 479 *Penna Avenue, Washington, D. C.*
may3d1

Agents Wanted.
Wanted immediately, four active, energetic men to act as Agents for the NEW WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE *in this county.* Only such men as can give good reference as to character and ability, and furnish a *Bond* need apply. We will pay *no wanted salaries, or liberal commissions, to proper men.* Only such men as *really desire* to enter the business need apply. WM SUMNER & Co. No. 140 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa. [mar6,1y

$250 A MONTH, $250
WE WANT 10,000 AGENTS,
MALE or FEMALE,
To make the above amount selling BRIDES' *Combination Needle-Case and Portfolio.* This is an article of absolute necessity to every lady, and pays a large profit For Circular and Terms address Pittsburgh Supply Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. dec4,3m

Legal Advertisements.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Robert Wilson, late of the township of Hanover, Beaver county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, his Executors, residing in the same township, all persons having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent are requested to make known the same to us without delay.
WILLIAM W. WILKSON, } *Executors*
ROBERT PATTON } *Executors*
feb25-6w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Henry Scheib-ley, late of Chippewa township, Beaver county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the township of South Beaver, all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present the same, and those indebted thereto to make payment to
ANDREW CAROTHERS, Adm'r.
P. O. New Brighton, Penn.
Feb 12, 1873 6t

ADMINISTRATOR'S Notice. *Estate of Isaac Bradstreet.* Letters of administration on the estate of Rachel Wray, late of the township of Brighton, in the county of Beaver, and State of Pennsylvania, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, all persons having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent are hereby notified to make known the same to the undersigned without delay.
A. B. WOLF, Adm'r.
jan22 6w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. *Estate of William Toland, dec'd.*—Letters of Administration on the estate of William Toland, late of Hanover township, Beaver Co., Pa., deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Hanover township, Beaver Co., Pa. all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present the same, and those indebted thereto to make payment to SAMUEL GORSUCH, *Adm'r.*
Hanover township, Beaver Co., Pa.
Feb 19, 1873 6t

Insurance.

ALPS INSURANCE COMPANY
OF ERIE, PA.
Cash Capital $250,000 00
Asssets. Oct. 9, '71, 311,948 29
Liabilities, - - - 5,200 00

O. NOBLE, President; J. P. VINCENT, Vice Pt.
H. W. Woods, Treasurer.
Thos. F. Goodrich, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Hon. O Noble,	Erie	Hon. Geo. B. Delameter,	Meadville, Pa.
J W Hammond,	do		
Hon Selden Marvin,	do	Hon J P Vincent,	Erie
Hiram Daggett,	do	Henry Rawle	do
Charles H Reed,	do	G T Churchill	do
H S Southard,	do	Capt J S Richards	do
W B Sterritt,	do	Richard O'Brien,	do
H W Noble,	do	F H Gibbs,	do
J Englehart,	do	John R Cochran,	do
J H. Neal,	do	H Hartleib,	do
W H Abbott,	Titusville,	Capt D P Dobbins,	do
		Jno Fertig,	Titusville,

Policies issued at fair rates and liberal terms. Insures against damage by Lightning as well as Fire.
CHAS. B. HURST, Ag't.
Rochester, Pa., Dec. 29, 1871; 1y

O. L. EBERHART..... W. L. BEDISON.

A Word With You!

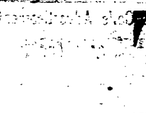
If you want to buy property,
If you want to sell property,
If you want your house insured,
If you want your goods insured,
If you want your life insured,
If you want to insure against accident,
If you want to lease your house,
If you want to hire a house,
If you want to buy a farm,
If you want to sell a farm,
If you want any legal writing done,
Do not fail to call at the office of

Eberhart & Bedison,
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS
AND
Real Estate Brokers,
No. 223 Broadway, New Brighton,
Beaver county, Penn.
aug5-tf

Professional Cards.

GILBERT L. EBERHART.
Attorney at Law,
Will give prompt attention to collections, procuring bounties and pensions, buying and selling real estate, etc.
Office on Broadway, opposite R.E & H. Hoopes' Banking House. New Brighton, Beaver Co., Pa. sep 4tf

JAMES CAMERON. JOHN Y. MARKS.
CAMERON & MARKS.
Attorneys at Law
And Real Estate Agents.
Rochester, Pa.,
Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care, and have superior facilities for buying and selling real estate. dec11-1y



T. J. CHANDLER,
Dentist, still continues to perform all operations in the dental profession at his office, Beaver station, Rochester. All who favor him with a call may expect to have their work done in the best possible manner, and the most reasonable terms.
The books of the late firm of T. J. CHANDLER & SON are in his hands, where all who have accounts will please call immediately and settle the same. may17'72;1y

Dentistry.

Dr. J. Murray, of Bridgewater, is determined that no Dentist in the State shall do better work or cheaper than he offers it to his patrons. He uses the best materials manufactured in the United States. Good and silver filling performed in a style that defies competition Satisfaction guaranteed in all operations, or the money returned. Give him a trial. feb21-1y

Manufacturers.

POINT PLANING MILLS,
WATER ST., ROCHESTER, PA.
HENRY WHITEFIELD,
MANUFACTURER OF
Sash, Doors, Mouldings, Floor-boards, Weather, boards, Palings Brackets, &c., &c. Also,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES AND BUILDING TIMBER.
Having purchased the the territorial interest of Mr J. C. Anderson, owner of the several patents covering certain improvements in the construction and joining of weatherboards and linings for houses and other buildings, we are the only persons authorized to make and sell the same within the limits of Beaver county. Parties interested will please observe this.
Carpenters' Supplies Constantly Kept on Hand.
Every manner of Shop-Work made to order oct4:1y

FALLSTON
Foundry & Repair Shop.
Having been Engaged in the Foundry Business for more than thirty years,—during which time I have accumulated a variety of useful patterns, besides constructing models and taking out patents for improvements on
COOKING - STOVES
—and after having thoroughly tested these improvements, I feel warranted in offering them to the public.
PLOWS,
The GREAT WESTERN has no Superior for this Locality.
STOVES:
Stoves of Different Styles for Heating and Cooking,
The Great Republic Cooking Stove
Has the best Record of any Stove ever offered in this market.
IT TAKES LESS FUEL,
LESS ROOM TO DO MORE WORK,
BEST BAKER,
MOST DURABLE
ALTOGETHER.
THE BEST STOVE IN USE
In connection with the stove I have got up a Patent
EXTENSION TOP,
which occupies little room, no additional fuel, and is not liable to wear out, dispenses with all pipe, can be put on or taken off at any time, and made to suit all stoves of any size or pattern
Five Hundred Persons
Who have purchased and used the
GREAT REPUBLIC COOKING STOVE,
Most of whose names have been published in the ARGUS, are confidently referred to, to bear witness of its superior merits as a cooking stove.
Having three first class engines on hand, of about fifteen horse power capacity, they are offered to the public at reasonable rates.
JOHN THORNILEY.
sept6tf.

BEAVER COLLEGE
AND
MUSICAL INSTITUTE
Opens its Spring Session
ON THE FIRST OF APRIL.
Teachers of the county will do well to correspond with the President.
feb20,6w R. T. TAYLOR.

Dry Goods.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
IMPORTERS
Jobbers
AND
RETAILERS
—OF—
DRY-GOODS,
JOB LOTS
FROM
EASTERN
AUCTION
SALES
Nos. 172 and 174,
Federal Street,
Allegheny
CITY.
pec18-1y

Insurance.

ROCHESTER
Fire Insurance Company.
INCORPORATED by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, February, 1873. Office one door east of Rochester Savings Bank, Rochester, Beaver county, Pa.
People of Beaver county can now have their property insured against loss or damage by fire, at fair rates, in a tried and
RELIABLE HOME COMPANY,
thereby avoiding the expense, trouble and delay incident to the adjustment of losses by companies located at a distance.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

J. V. M'Donald,	George C. Speyerer,
Samuel B. Wilson,	Lewis Schneider,
William Kennedy,	John Ginebing,
Marshall M'Donald	R. B. Edgar,
M. Fenn, &c.	O. B. Hurst.

OFFICERS:
GEO. C. SPEYERER, Pres't.
J. V. M'DONALD, *Vice Pres't.* H. J. SPEYERER, *Treas.*
E. KELSER, *Sec'y.* jy31:1y

Chas. D. Hurst's
INSURANCE
AND
General Agency Office,
NEAR THE DEPOT
ROCHESTER, PENNA.
Notary Public and Conveyancer;
FIRE, LIFE, and ACCIDENT INSURANCE; "Anchor" and "National" Lines of Ocean Steamers; "Adams" and "Union" Express Agent.
All kinds of Insurance at fair rates and liberal terms. Real Estate bought and sold. Deeds, Mortgages, Articles, &c., written; Depositions and Acknowledgements taken, &c., &c. Goods and Money forwarded to all parts of the United States and Canada. Passengers booked to and from England, Ireland, Scotland, France and Germany.

ÆTNA FIRE INS. CO.,
Of Hartford, Conn.,
Cash assetts.....$6,000,000
"By their fruits ye know them."
Losses paid to Jan. 1, 1871....$28,000,000
One of the oldest and wealthiest Companies in the world.

NIAGARA Insurance Co.,
Of New York.
Cash assetts,.....$1,500,000

ANDES FIRE INS. CO.,
Of Cincinnati, Ohio.
Cash assetts,.....$1,500,000

ENTERPRISE INS. CO.,
Of Philadelphia.
Cash assetts over.....$600,000

LANCASTER Fire Ins. Co.
Of Lancaster, Pa.
Cash assetts.....$340,000

ALPS INSURANCE CO.,
Of Erie, Penna.
Cash capital,.....$250,000

HOME LIFE INS. CO,
Of New York
Cash assets,.....$3,500,000

Travelers' Life & Accident Insurance Co.,
Of Hartford, Conn.
Cash assetts over.....$1,500,000.

Representing the above first class Insurance Companies, acknowledged to be amongst the best and most reliable in the world, and representing a gross cash capital of nearly $16,000,000, I am enabled to take Insurance to any amount desired. Applications promptly attended to, and Policies written without delay, and at fair rates and liberal terms. *Losses liberally adjusted and promptly paid.* INSURE IT PAY! By one day's delay you may lose the savings of years. Delays are dangerous, and life uncertain; therefore, Insure *to-day.* "*One to-day, is worth two to-morrows.*"—Quality, also, is of the utmost importance. The low priced, worthless article, always proves the dearest. The above companies are known to be amongst the best and wealthiest in the world.—"As ye sow that shall you reap."
Grateful for the very liberal patronage already bestowed, I hope—by a strict attention to a legitimate business—not only to merit a continuance of the same, but a large increase the present year.
Mr. STEPHEN A. CRAIG is duly authorized to take applications for insurance and receive the premium for the same in adjoining townships.
CHAS. B. HURST,
Near Depot, Rochester, Pa. [d14:1y.

Railroads.

RAILROADS.—PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.—Condensed Time Table from December 22, 1872.

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	No. 1. Pitt Ex	No. 3. Mail.	No. 7 Pacific	No. 5 Chi Ex
Pittsburgh	1.45AM	7.10AM	9.10A.M.	12.05P.M.
Rochester	3.39	8.40	10.35 "	1.40 "
Allianee	5.15	10.25	12.20P.M.	3.25 "
Orrville	6.54	1.45P.M.	2.7 "	4.55 "
Mansfield	8.35	3.29	3.49 "	6.11 "
Crestline	9.30	4.30	4.45 "	7.00 "
Crestline	9.40	4.40AM	4.55 "	7.10 "
Forest	10.6	5.5	5.20 "	7.37 "
Lima	11.45P.M.	6.35	6.15 "	8.27 "
Fort Wayne	2.40	9.15	9.10 "	11.20 "
Plymouth	4.45	11.35P.M.	11.55 "	1.55A.M.
Chicago	7.50	6.30	6.50 "	4.50 "

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	No. 2. Mail.	No. 6. Fast Ex	No. 4. Pac Ex	No. 8. Chi Ex
Chicago	9.15AM	9.00AM	5.30P.M.	9.20P.M.
Plymouth	11.30 "	11.15 "	7.45 "	12.00A.M.
Fort Wayne	12.0P.M.	3.30	1.00 "	3.55 "
Lima	2.45	4.7	1.18AM	5.18 "
Crestline	4.40	6.00	4.15 "	8.00 "
Mansfield	5.25P.M.	7.01	4.53 "	8.55 "
Orrville	6.13	7.50	5.37 "	9.46 "
Alliance	7.50	9.00	6.55 "	11.05 "
Rochester	9.50	11.0AM	9.15 "	1.25 "
Pittsburgh	12.10	1.20 "	11.45AM	4.05 "

Leave No. 1 daily except Monday; Nos. 2, 4, 5, 7 & 8, daily, except Sunday; Nos. 3 & 6, daily.
P. R. MYERS, General Ticket Agent.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.—Cars and after Dec. 22, 1872, trains will leave Stations daily (Sundays excepted) as follows.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp's.	Accom
Cleveland	8.30AM	1.55P.M.	4.00P.M.
Hudson	9.43	3.09	5.15
Ravenna	10.15	3.43	5.48
Alliance	11.10	4.15	6.35
Bayard	11.44	4.44	
Wellsville	1.10P.M.	6.00	
Pittsburgh	3.40	8.20	

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp's.	Accom
Pittsburgh	8.30AM	1.45P.M.	
Wellsville	9.55	3.10	
Bayard	10.30	4.33	7.15
Alliance	11.25	5.0	7.45AM
Ravenna	12.12P.M.	5.55	8.15
Hudson	12.45	6.30	9.0
Cleveland	1.55	7.50	10.15

Leave. Arrives.
Bayard 12.10 & 5.00 p. m. | N. Philad. 2.05 & 7.30 p.m.
N. Phila. 6.40 a.m. & 1p.m. | Bayard 9.45 a.m. & 4 p.m.

RIVER DIVISION.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	ACCOM	Mail.	Exp's	ACCOM
Bellair	5.45AM	10.50AM	3.35P.M.	
Bridgeport	6.55	11.0	3.45	
Steubenville	6.57	12.12P.M.	4.15	
Wellsville	8.15	1.35	6.20	
Rochester	9.20	2.55	7.15	
Pittsburgh	10.40	3.40	8.30	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp's.	ACCOM	ACCOM
Pittsburgh	6.30AM	1.15P.M.	4.35P.M.	
Rochester	7.40	2.20	5.30	
Wellsville	8.50	3.20	7.00	
Steubenville	9.50	4.20	8.00	
Bridgeport	11.00	5.25	9.05	
Bellair	12.10	5.40	9.20	

F. R. MYERS.
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

Manufacturers.

J. B. SNEAD
Has now in operation a new
SAW AND PLANING MILL
IN FREEDOM, PA.,
Having the latest improved machinery for the manufacture of
FLOORING,
SIDING,
LATH, &C, &C.,
and is now prepared to attend to the building and repairing of
Steamboats, Barges, Flats, &c., &c.
Keeping constantly on hand a superior quality of Lumber. The patronage of the public is solicited. The patronage of the public is solicited. promptly executed. jan9-1y

WILLIAM MILLER, ------ JACOB TRAX,
PLANING MILL.
MILLER & TRAX,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Dressed Lumber,
SASH, DOORS, SHUTTERS, SIDING, FLOORING, MOULDINGS, &c
Scroll Sawing and Turning
DONE TO ORDER,
ORDERS BY MAIL RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED, AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
Mill Opposite the Railroad Station,
ROCHESTER, PENN'A.
april 19 '71: 1y

Brighton Paper Mills,
BEAVER FALLS, PENN'A.
PRINTING,
MANILLA,
ROOFING, BAILING,
Hardware, Glass, Straw.
RAG AND CARPET
PAPERS,
MANUFACTURED
And Sold At
Wholesale & Retail by
Frazier, Metzger & Co.,
62 Third Avenue,
PITTSBURGH
Rags taken in exchange. [sep19,'69

Boots and Shoes.

1872. Fall and Winter. 1872.
Boots, Shoes & Gaiters!
J. H. BORLAND,
Nos. 53 and 55 Wood Street,
Has just received one of the Largest, Best Selected and Cheapest Stocks, brought direct from the Manufactories for cash, before the recent advance in Leather, and will be sold at the lowest New-York and Boston Prices. Philadelphia City Made Goods at Manufacturers' prices, thus saving freight and expense.
NEW GOODS RECEIVED DAILY.
Special Inducements offered to Cash or Short Time Buyers. Eastern bills duplicated. All Orders from Country Merchants promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed. Call and examine my stock and prices, at
J. H. BORLAND'S,
53 & 55 Wood Street,
[april-tf

CARPETS
FOR 1873.
We are now offering, and will continue to offer through the year, the
FINEST STYLES OF CARPETS
the market will produce, at prices as attractive as the goods. Our stock will be larger and choicer this year that ever before. All needing
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES
MATTINGS, &c.,
will be well suited at
BOVARD, ROSE & CO'S.
21 Fifth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
mar19-1m:thd sep-3m

SELECT MISCELLANY.

A STRANGE STORY.
The Mcdaniels Mystery.
(From the Baltimore Gazette.)

During the latter part of last October the papers, not only of this city, but of the entire United States, were furnished with a remarkable sensation, caused by the mysterious disappearance, in New York of Captain McDaniels, a well known merchant of Canonsburg, Washington county, this State. Mr. McDaniels had left his house on a visit to New York for the purpose of buying goods, and it was generally known had a large sum of money in his possession. He was last seen on a ferry-boat at Jersey city, and from that moment all trace of him had been lost. Many were the

SPECULATIONS AS TO HIS DISAPPEARANCE.

The general opinion was that he had been waylaid, robbed and then murdered, and his body thrown into the river and floated out to sea. Others again believed that during the passage of the ferry-boat from Jersey city to New York he had fallen overboard and lay in the depths of the North river. Body had found its last resting place. There was yet another class who imagined that the missing man was on the verge of ruin, and that being collected every cent possible he had determined to defraud his creditors by leaving home; and by subsequent disappearance effectually prevent any attempt to recapture him by those interested. These were the theories generally advanced, and while his unhappy family suffered all the pangs of hope deferred; as day after day passed without tidings of the missing man, rewards were offered, the prisons searched, the hotel-keepers interviewed, detectives employed and everything done that could possibly furnish a clue to the mystery. Time passed on and Captain McDaniels was generally given up as lost, his name was almost forgotten except by infinite friends, and his family, who in the dark hour of trial when all else than to lose hope, still placed a firm reliance upon the Captain's ultimate safe return.

THE CAPTAIN HEARD FROM.

A few weeks ago, to the great joy of his family and to the astonishment of all, a letter directed to the well-known hand of her brother, was received, by the Captain's sister from New Orleans. It informed her that he had arrived in the Crescent city after wonderful adventures, that he had been robbed, was sick, and requested that money be sent him with which to defray his expenses home. The receipt of this intelligence revived the speculation which had previously been indulged in, some even asserting that the writer of the letter was some scoundrel, who, knowing of the mysterious disappearance, had determined by pretending to be the captain to prey upon the credulity of his family and friends, and swindle them out of money. The familiar handwriting, however, was ample proof, and a remittance was immediately sent to the captain. Yesterday the *Leader* contained the announcement of his safe arrival

IN CANONSBURG,

and last evening a *Leader* reporter was dispatched to that place in order to learn from Captain McDaniels himself the story of his mysterious experience. Arriving at his destination the reporter had but little difficulty in finding the captain who is well known and generally esteemed in the village, and who is now, and will be always hereafter, one of the lions of that pleasant little town. Upon arriving at the house, and sending in his card, the reporter was immediately admitted, and in a moment found himself face to face with

CAPTAIN M'DANIELS.

The hero of this remarkable adventure is a modest, unassuming man, apparently about thirty-seven years of age. His face is a characteristic American one, a black beard and mustache giving him the appearance of a military man. In conversation he is open, frank and concise, and during the interview there were every indication that Captain McDaniels was telling the whole truth of what is unquestionably one of the most remarkable adventures on record. Mr. McDaniels served with credit during the late war, and subsequently returning to Canonsburg, engaged in busines at that point. He has ever borne the character of a gentleman, and his reputation for honesty and veracity is unimpeachable. By his neighbors he is regarded as an upright man and an enterprising merchant, and at his home last evening, a large number of friends were continually calling to tender him hearty congratulations on his safe return.

AN INTERVIEW.

After briefly announcing to Captain McDaniels the object of his visit, the reporter remarked that the interest of the public in his remarkable case was increasing, and that there was a general desire to hear from himself the story of his adventures.

Capt. McDaniels—Yes, sir; I understand that my disappearance has given rise to a great many theories as to what could have happened me, and must say that in giving explanation of all that has transpired that I am glad to do so to the *Leader*, as my family inform me that of all the journals in Pittsburgh, it has been the one to treat my case without prejudice to my character as a man and a gentleman.

The reporter modestly acknowledged the compliment, and getting his note-book in order informed the captain that he was ready to hear the story of his adventures.

OFF FOR NEW YORK.

The captain, seating himself on one side of the fire in his parlor, the reporter on the other, pencil in hand and all attention, then commenced his story: "I left Canonsburg on October 8, in company with Dr. Martin, an old personal friend. Two others were in the company, and upon arriving in Pittsburgh, the doctor and myself, bidding good-bye to our friends, got aboard the cars for Philadelphia. No incident worthy of note occured on the trip between Pittsburgh and the Quaker City, and we arrived all right at about seven o'clock and took breakfast at the hotel. While at breakfast a casual acquaintance, Mr. Ewing, with whom I had formerly had a slight business acquaintance, came to the table, and after breakfast, as he was going on to New York, that gentleman and myself went into the car and sat down. Our conversation was principally on goods, trade generally, and such topics. Mr. Ewing, being a salesman for a New York wholesale house.

THE MYSTERIOUS STRANGER APPEARS.

In our immediate vicinity sat a rather tall, well dressed, prepossessing, good-looking man, and from the conversation that passed between myself and Mr. Ewing he must have known that I was a merchant on my way to the metropolis for goods. This is proved by his coming forward and remarking: "You are going east for goods, sir?" I replied that I was, and he entered into conversation, stating that he was a salesman for a large house, and producing a pocket sample-case, requested my permission to show some goods. That being readily granted, he began to show samples of white goods, laces, &c., and by his prices I found that they were about thirty-three per cent. cheaper than the prices I had been accustomed to paying. I told him to come to the St. Nickolas hotel, in New York, and I would be glad to see him. I had a friend there to whom I should like to show the goods. On arriving

AT JERSEY CITY

the stranger bade me good-bye and disappeared. I went down to the ferry-boat and got aboard, and while waiting for the boat to start, I saw Mr. Ewing and walked over toward him. He remarked that I was on the wrong boat, and would be going too far up town, and, pointing to another ferry-boat, stated that it was the proper one for me to take. I immediately followed his directions, and, getting aboard the boat which he had indicated, was soon on my way across the North river to New York.

THE NICE GENTLEMAN REAPPEARS.

When the boat was going across, the same gentleman who had produced the sample case in the cars approached, and, passing a trivial remark upon the animated scene, again started the conversation. I having only been in New-York once before, was quite a stranger, and ask the gentleman if he could direct me to the St. Nickolas hotel. This he kindly agreed to do, and on the arrival of the boat he and I went ashore and proceeded up

Rep—That is, up from the river at right angles?

Captain McDaniels—Yes sir. We had gone but a short distance when we came to a restaurant, and the gentleman invited me to take something. I replied that as I had a severe headache, I would drink a cup of coffee, and so we entered the place. I drank the coffee, and then—

Rep—One moment, captain: can you describe the bar-room.

Captain McDaniels—It was on the ground floor. At the back was a counter with stools, and in front were several refreshment tables. To the right, as we entered, was the bar, and all that I noticed particularly were the bar-keepers; they appeared to be quite gentlemanly-looking fellows. There were few persons in the bar-room, and I drank two cups of coffee, and after that I immediately became unconscious.

ON THE OCEAN.

When I recovered my senses I found myself lying on a floor. All sorts of thoughts rushed through my mind. I felt a kind of terror in my frame, cold, cramped, and sore. Feeling around I discovered that I was confined in a sort of a room from six to eight feet square, and finding that I was unable to obtain any sign of a door or entrance, I again relapsed into insensibility. When I recovered I found that some bread—round, hard roles—and water in a tin pan, were near me. All this time, remember, I was in total darkness—

IN A DUNGEON.

I drank the water and that relieved me a little, and then it rushed upon me that I had been robbed. My money, watch and chain, and two drafts on New York—all were gone—the money—

Rep—How much?

Capt. McDaniels—About seven thousand dollars, I had tied around my waist in a silk handkerchief, and it was gone. I then knew that I had been drugged and robbed, and imagination brought forth all kinds of horrible facts in store. I thought everything that I could think, rushed into my fevered brain. I was still weak, and sick at heart, but I had by this time became aware that I was aboard a vessel of some kind. The rolling of the ship, the sounds of tramping overhead, and the flooring on all sides, confirmed this view.

THE MYSTERIOUS VISITOR.

While I sat thinking, fearing and hoping by turns, a noise overhead attracted my attention, and at the top of the ladder a trap-door opened and the dim outlines of a human form appeared. It was a man, and after putting down a lantern which he held, he set some bread and water on the steps, and I ask him "Where am I?" To this no reply was made, and the door being closed I was again left in darkness, I clammered up the steps and tried the door, but could not open it. I called out several times, and tried every possible means to attract attention, but all to no purpose, so I again decended and decided to await events.

Rep—have you any means of knowing how long you were there, or what time elapsed from you were drugged until you recovered your senses?

Captain McDaniels—Of course not. I was insensible. It may have been hours or days. I have not the slightest idea. It was night continually, or darkness rather.

MORE VISITS.

The next time the man came I again ask him where I was, but still he made no reply. "Get me some tea." I called out, when he replied "I will see," and disappeared. In about half an hour afterward he returned, bringing me tea in a tin vessel. He spoke in a gruff voice, and was evidently American or English, as he spoke English well, without the slightest apparent foreign accent. Another solitary wait in darkness—hours perhaps—and the visit was repeated. I again asked, "Where am I? What are you going to do with me? Where am I going?" "You'll know soon enough," he replied, and with this left the bread and water and disappeared. Anxiety for my family had superseded all thought of physical pain, and I sat down. Soon after the door opened again and the dim form of two men appeared and one called,

"COME UP ON DECK."

I gladly obeyed, and staggering to the steps managed to ascend, when the men placed themselves one on each side, and kept me on deck. Two or three men were forward, and they passed to the port (left) side of us, we being near the starboard (bright) side of the vessel, and it (the boat) was pulled around by means of a rope to the side where I was standing. One of the men who was standing by me descended to the boat, another of the men taking his place. I was ordered to "get over into that boat." This I refused to do, and the men seized me and forced me over. I caught a rope and in another moment was in the boat. The two men followed me, and the man who first descended took the tiller, the other two the oars. I was ordered to sit or be down forward, and the boat moved off.

THE SHADOWY VESSEL.

Rep.—Can you recollect anything about the vessel?

Capt. McDaniels—No, sir; I never saw her except in darkness. The stars—there was no moon—were occasionally visible, but there were heavy clouds floating across the sky. There were only a few men to be seen about. I should think the vessel was something like an oyster-boat—a sloop. Perhaps about thirty feet long, and from twelve to sixteen wide. There were no sails set. I cannot tell whether the vessel was "laying to" or at anchor. Well, the boat moved off, and on my right I observed a bank of white mist or heavy fog. The men changed the direction of the boat several times, and, to my frequent questions, no reply was made. I got up, determined if they made any movement to jump for my life. The vessel was dimly visible against the sky, and in a moment the man at the left, who had an oar, called "Port!" The boat was then headed for the mist, and as we entered it the same man

The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, Editor.

Beaver, Pa., March 10, 1873.

MR. MITCHELL, of Butler county, has been selected to fill the vacancy in the Constitutional Convention created by the death of Col. Hopkins of Washington county. Mr. Mitchell is a Democrat, and came within a few votes of beating Col. Hopkins for that position at the election held last fall.

SINCE the adjournment of Congress the Secretary of the Treasury has issued $1, 559,000 of the reserved greenback fund. Mr. Boutwell says this is to meet the immediate demands on the Treasury, and has no bearing on the condition of the money market, being merely for immediate use, and to be returned in a few days. The funds were necessary in order to pay the increase of salaries provided by Congress, which amounts to nearly $2,000,000.

THE Secretary of the Treasury states that the use by the Department of the legal-tender reserves will not exceed $3,000,000, and it is hardly expected to be much over $2,000,000. The amount drawn from the reserve fund is for the convenience of the Department alone, and has no relation whatever to the money market, and is not concentrated at any one place, but is distributed in paying warrants to parties all over the country. There is no intention at the Department to permanently expand the currency, and in the views upon this subject Assistant Secretary Richardson shows the legal tenders outstanding to be $357,059,450, being $1,059,450, in advance of the amount shown in the last debt statement.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL, was, on last Wednesday, elected a Senator of the United States by the Legislature of Massachusetts. His principal competitor was Henry L. Dawes, one of that State's Representatives in Congress. Mr. Dawes was slightly mixed up in the Credit Mobilier business, at the beginning of the last session of Congress, and had it not been for that he would more than likely have beaten Mr. Boutwell for the Senatorial prize. Immediately after Mr. Boutwell's election on Wednesday, Senator Sumner called upon him and congratulated him as follows: "I congratulate the country, I congratulate the State, and I congratulate myself in having you as my colleague."

IN another column of the ARGUS the reader will find an article on the Chinese question, written by "Gail Hamilton," for the New York *Independent*. The writer has for many years past been distinguished for good sense, keenness of observation, and entire independence in the expression of her views on all political and social questions. She has been to North Adams, Massachusetts, recently, where a number of Chinamen have been at work for some time past in a shoe factory. What she saw and heard and learned there, touching the Chinese, their habits and disposition, she has recorded in the article to which reference is made. *It will be seen that she opens* up some new phases of the Chinese question, and draws a contrast or two which are anything but complimentary to persons who glory in calling themselves "American citizens."

THE *Ohio State Journal* (Republican) says that "the defender of the thieves of a party is not a party organ but a thieves' organ." It is one of the most encouraging signs of the times to note the bold and manly independence which is beginning to characterize the respectable journals of the country. The old fashioned party "organ" is playing out, and must give way to a higher order of journalism. The spread of intelligence is forcing it. As the masses become educated they begin to think for themselves and will not be deceived by a bigoted, one-sided or partizan view on any question. They will demand a plain, unvarnished statement of the facts in the case, and make up their verdict in accordance therewith. A clear exemplification of this is seen in the course pursued by the almost entire press of the country in regard to the Credit Mobilier frauds. No partizan journal dared stand up in defence of its party idols, broken in the Credit Mobilier mill. A few made the attempt, but public opinion would not bear it. The successful journalist of the future must have an inflexible regard for truth; honesty, that no temptation can corrupt; and independence superior to every consideration of mere interest, enmity or friendship. The progress of the times demand it.

THE election held in New Hampshire last week, resulted in the choice of three Democrats for Congress, and a Republican Legislature. Straw, the Republican candidate for Governor leads his Democratic competitor, but as he did not receive a majority of all the votes cast for that office, there is no election by the people. The choosing of a Governor now devolves upon the Legislature, which will elect Straw. The gentlemen elected to represent the State in Congress were members of the last House, and made good records for themselves while in that body. Neither of them were mixed up with the Credit Mobilier business and all voted against increasing their own and other officers' salaries. Party lines were not tightly drawn; in fact every voter claimed the right to do as he pleased, and the mixed result shows pretty clearly that a great many of them exercised that privilege. The Republican candidates for Governor, and the Republican candidates for the Legislature, generally, did not defend their party friends at Washington, and the people stood by them and supported them; while on the other hand, the Republican candidates for Congress persisted in treating the Mobilier scandal with levity and tried to pooh, pooh it out of sight. The voters did the pooh-ing themselves and elected them to stay at home. The result therefore, shows that neither of the two political parties, as such, gained a triumph in New Hampshire. It was a victory of decency and honesty over indecency and fraud, and that is all there is of it.

THE election in Greene county, was held on last Friday, and the returns show a majority of 1,500 against license, every township in the county, save two, gave a majority in favor of prohibition.

THE people themselves seem to be out-stripping their public servants in putting a low estimate on official honesty. Look at a fact or two: Congress rebuked Vice President Colfax with others just before the close of the last session of Congress for dabbling in Credit Mobilier stocks, denying it, and then backing his denial with an oath. A few days after this rebuke was administered, Mr. Colfax went to his home at South Bend, was received with open arms by his former constituents, and who resolved in a public meeting that they had "undiminished confidence in his integrity, truthfulness and Christian character."

The Poland Committee, after a full investigation into all the facts recommended the expulsion of James Brooks from Congress for corrupt practices and lying. Congress did not follow the advice of the committee, and expel Brooks, but it passed a resolution of censure, and with this on his back, he went home. No frown met him there, nonugry word fell upon his ear, no indignation meeting was held by his betrayed constituents, but on the other hand, the newspapers of New York city tell us that Mr. Brooks is regarded by his people as a persecuted man, and that they intend to return him to Congress just as long as he wants to be a member of that body.

That same Poland Committee found corrupt practices while a member of Congress. But as in the case of Brooks, Ames was not expelled, but the word "censured" was spread opposite to his name on the records of Congress. A day or two afterwards the "Hon" Oakes Ames reached his home in Massachusetts. His constituents turned out *en masse* not to pelt him with mud, nor to belabor him with sticks but to give him a public dinner treat him to wine, make beautiful little speeches in his presence, and to assure him in a resolution which they adopted that they looked upon him as the "noblest work of God—an honest man."

It is not only mortifying, but it is really painful to note these indications of the decline of public virtue in this country, and we refer to them now only to point out the fact that unless the minds of the people undergo a change, our moral and social condition will soon be at a point not at all agreeable to contemplate.

THE Republicans of Connecticut, in their State Convention last week, adopted the following resolutions. They speak our sentiments, and should command public commendation everywhere:

Resolved, That we have seen with profound regret the recent developments at Washington, and the evidences of a deep political and commercial immorality in the affairs of the Union Pacific Railroad, the Credit Mobilier, and in the undue and retroactive of salaries: that we have been shocked by the proof that trusted men, sent to Congress as the people's servants, have used their responsible positions to further private ends by robbing the public treasury and extending bribes to their constituencies; that great corporations have contributed money toward the election of Congressmen useful to them; that persons high in official station suspected of questionable practices have disgraced the country by prevarication, if not by falsehood.

Resolved, That the time has come in Congress and in the country for a higher and purer political tone, for the prompt punishment and disgrace of unfaithful public men, and that no partisanship shall shield those who have betrayed the confidence which has been freely extended to them; that we will resist the demoralizations of corporations, and will support no man for office who is not free from the taint of jobbery.

Well said. Now let the party organs in Connecticut and elsewhere cease defending Republican wrong-doing, and carry out the spirit of the resolution which says, "No partisanship shall shield those who have betrayed the confidence which has "been freely extended to them," It's a breath of vigorous pure air that comes to us in these resolutions.

A MOVEMENT to increase the salaries of the members of our State Legislature was developed at Harrisburg last week. Although not an accomplished fact yet, the increase will no doubt be allowed before the session closes. This, and kindred projects which are now before our representatives at the State Capital go to show that the "last dollar" is to be taken out of the State Treasury this winter, and if the taxpayers are not literally "bled to death" within the next three or four years, it will not be the fault of those who carry the keys and handle the purse-strings at Harrisburg. They seem to be as ravenous as wolves, as merciless as tigers, and as they have everything in their own hands and can do precisely as they please, the rest of us can do little else than "grin and bear it." The particulars touching this latest steal are thus given by the Harrisburg correspondent of the Pittsburgh *Gazette* of last Wednesday:

The Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, Mr. Mitchell, of Tioga, last evening reported the general appropriation bill for 1873—74. The bill is not yet printed, but I understand the appropriations are very large, reaching four and a half millions, without the half million which it is generally conceded will be granted to the centennial enterprise. *The pay of members is increased to fifteen hundred dollars*, and in addition five hundred dollars is voted to forty or fifty members engaged in special committee service. The increase in the pay of members, is certainly a very questionable piece of legislation, but it is likely to go through, as the parties directed in interest have the doing of it. I believe a law some years ago fixed the salary of Representatives and Senators at $700, but the Committee on Ways and Means has been in the habit, for some sessions past, of appropriating $1,000, for each member, in addition to perquisites. This is the sum the members expected to receive when elected, and the only reason for an increase is that the money is in the Treasury, and the necessary votes will transfer it to the pockets of members. There is no pretence of increased living expenses here or elsewhere. The money is in the State's strong box, and the temptation is too strong to resist. That's the long and short of it, and the responsibility for the increase will be so diluted and mixed up that most of the members think they will be able to escape direct censure.

I presume the increase of the members' salaries is the legitimate result of the Congressional increase, and of the general disposition now manifest in all departments of the State to "grab all you can and keep all you get." The cry of demagogueism and humbug will, of course, be raised against all who resist this tendency, but still the people will doubtless have something to say about it. It's a conundrum difficult to understand why officials should be paid greater salaries now, with gold at 112, than they were content to receive when gold was 285. The wages of mechanics and all business employees are either at a stand-still or have a downward tendency. Is this the time to put up official salaries from thirty-three to one hundred per cent., or more? The people are generally very patient about this matter of expending their money, but a storm is likely to arise when it is devoted to a more personal aggrandisement of their servants.

HERE AND THERE.

—A sadly brief honeymoon is mentioned in the Lowell newspapers. William R. McNeil and Ellen Ewen were married last Thursday, on a certificate obtained from the City Clerk, upon the representation that the bride was eighteen years old, when in fact, she was only fifteen. Poor Miss Ellen was arrested the same night as "a stubborn and disobedient child."

—Imprisonment for debt is by no means so generally abolished as people suppose. *The Hartford* (Conn.) *Courant* mentions that ten or twelve debtors have been lodged in the jail of that city during the past Winter; and three are confined there now. Considering what a fuss was made some years ago about the injustice of [illegible] going on very much in the old way.

—In these days, when there is so much more sinking than swimming, especially among public men, some people may be glad to learn that there is a gentleman at an up-town hotel in N. Y. who writes to the newspapers that, next Summer, he means to demonstrate that it is quite possible to swim from New York to Long Branch (26 miles). If the gentleman has any method of successfully stemming the tide of public opinion, we know several distinguished public characters who would be glad of a course of lessons from him at any price.

—Sleighing parties we have always known to be promotive of gallantry, but never have we known a more notable display of it than that made by a young man in Lowell. He was so fearful that he might upset his fair companion when it became necessary to turn about, that he unharnessed the horse, caused the young lady to alight, and turned the sleigh round himself. It would be a shame if such ende r consideration as this did not have a chance to exert itself in more permanent and tender relations.

—The noble and numerous guild of lecturers will be grieved to learn that a brother has come to grief. A dispatch from Dubuque announces that Mr. William Johnson, more familiarly known as Bill Johnson, and not seldom mentioned as "Buffalo Bill," has been arrested in said Dubuque on a charge of stealing horses. At the time of his arrest, Mr. Johnson was engaged in delivering his celebrated lecture on "Life on the [illegible] who should have been arrested, if not for stealing horses, at least for stealing—but never mind! We decline to say for stealing what.

—It is now to be determined by the courts of Middlesex county, Massachusetts, whether an unfortunate young man who reposes confidence in the smiles of a charming widow has any rights under the law, and whether or not he is to be protected by the county. In the court of the county aforesaid Mr. Lucas has sued the bewitching and deceiving Mrs. Sarah E. Markham for the sum of $925 as expenses incurred in courting her, to which proceeding he was tempted and encouraged by her. The lady finally married another fellow. The question now is, have susceptible bachelors any rights, or are they to be eternally the victims of outrageous widows?

—We like presence of mind. It isn't the commonest of qualities. Particularly is it difficult for many men to preserve it when anything awkward happens to them in the company of ladies. Imagine the situation of a young gentleman the other day in Portland, Me. He was just gallantly lifting his beaver to two beautiful young women, when a sled with a boy on it ran against his legs and did so disarrange his center of gravity, that after performing six pigeon wings, he came to the earth. Without a frown, he picked up first himself and then hat, and merely remarking, "I am always subject to these dizzy spells in the Winter," he passed calmly on. That young man should go into the military business and win battles.

—In this world of sorrow and disappointment it is reviving—we do not know anything more reviving—to read in the newspapers of fortunates who have had money left them in the most unexpected way. It seems to increase one's own chance of a legacy, and often, it is well known, one's chance needs increasing very much indeed. What has happened to one man or woman may happen to another. There was the lady who worked in a factory in New-Hampshire. She was married, but her maiden name was Butillon. One day she saw the name, which is not a common one, mentioned in a newspaper as that of a gentleman in Natchitoches, La., and thinking he might be a relative, she wrote to him. They continued to correspond; they became convinced that they were related to each other; and now he has been good enough to die and leave the lady $500,000! So much for being born a Butillon. Now, this is a pretty story as it stands; but a pair of such will be prettier than one. Haley, a defaulting postmaster, has been since 1871 locked up by the Government in the Detroit House of Correction. The other day his wife, who is, strange to say, very fond of him, induced the President to pardon him. As she was on her way to him with the pardon, she was informed of the death of his father (convenient old gentleman), who had left him a farm worth $50,000. Now, if that ex-postmaster doesn't behave himself in the future, he deserves to go to prison again for the rest of his natural life, and never to have another father leave him $50,000.

THE STRANGER WITHIN THY GATES.

BY GAIL HAMILTON.

We were sauntering through the pleasant streets and suburbs of North Adams on a fine summer morning. Over against one of its little brides stands the unprecedented red brick factory where our modern Sampson has grappled with the problems of labor and capital, of supply and demand, of blood in its unity and diversity—has wrestled, and seems thus far to have prevailed. We had, like thousands of others, walked through the quiet, busy house, and seen with our own eyes the foreign faces and the untiring, skillful hands. The simple American dress suits ill our ideas of Chinese dignity and luxury; but the long black hair braided and curled around the head, somewhat after the new "Pompadour" style, was anything but American, and the short, small figures, and soft, beardless faces combined with the braided womanly hair to give an appearance of effeminacy to these Celestial immigrants. But that they were in earnest their unceasing work showed.—They scarcely looked up at the approach of visitors; and, if they observed us at all, their countenances maintained a dignified and self-respectful unconsciousness. That they are earnest and aspiring is seen also from their school room; where they are mastering the new language and the new modes with a rapidity and persistence quite worthy of the Caucasian race, while maintaining still a most tenacious love of fatherland, a close knowledge of its history, and a fond pride in its traditions.

So, as you stand leaning over the wooden railings of the wooden bridge, listening dreamily to the rush of waters and looking abstractedly at the commonplace brick factory, you feel that this incursion from the ancient world may dwindle into insignificance or rise into importance as the [illegible] world is there. The grandeur and antiquity, the vague, veiled splendor, the secret sacred learning are unsealed, and the Celestials are making shoes in a Yankee factory.

We reckon these Chinese as heathen and publicans, to be civilized and Christianized. But what do they think of us?

I am sure that those almond eyes are watchful, and theories are forming under those black coronets.

Two women come chattering up the bridge, and we accost each other in friendly country fashion. Among other objects of interest they point out the Chinese factory. I love information at first hand, and I ask if our Asiatic friends are welcome.

"No, indeed!" says the portly matron, bridling with indignation. "They've no business here. Everybody hates 'em, but Mr. Sampson, and he worships 'em more than he does his Maker."

It is a new view of the bond between employer and workmen.

"How are they offensive?" I ask.

"Do they not behave well?"

"I don't know but they behave well enough; but they have no business here!"

"Are they riotous, quarrelsome, noisy? Do they rob hen-roosts and clothes-lines? Do they mingle in street-fights and stir up strife?"

"No, they are peaceable enough. They are afraid to do anything of that kind. They are too afraid themselves. They *dasn't* do any mischief."

"Perhaps they would behave well even if they were not frightened into it. We might, at least, give them the benefit of the doubt."

"But they've no business here. They don't take any part in the government. They've no wives or families. They don't mean to stay here. They only come to get money—our money."

"That is an innocent object, if they use innocent means; and we boast that this is a free country, open to all. Perhaps, if we treat them fairly, they will presently bring their wives and families, and become permanent residents."

"We don't want any more foreigners. There's enough here now."

"But the nation was originally founded by foreigners. And if these people are quiet, honest and industrious, may they not be a real advantage to us?"

"No, they don't spend any money. They lay it all up and live on nothin'. If there's a concert or a lecture, Mr. Sampson has 'em all go and take the best seats. You can't get anywhere, because he's got money and is just king."

"But they pay for their seats?"

"Oh! yes, they pay for everything. But I call 'em no better than a mess of hogs."

Now, I suppose the untutored mind of North Adams is no more ferocious or inhospitable than the untutored mind outside of North Adams. We have been sending costly missions to China for many years, with very hopeful results; and yet with results consisting perhaps more of hope than of accomplishment. I not long since heard a missionary who had spent many years in China describe her disintegration and demoralization, arising, in part, at least, from the opium war and sundry foreign influences; and when I asked him whether, on the whole, contact with Christian nations had as yet done China more harm or good, he answered, promptly and emphatically, "Harm, a hundred times!"

We will not give up our Chinese missions, expensive though they be; for, as one little stream pouring into the fissure of a rock will finally rend and shatter the whole mass, so our little Gospel-rill is going presently to shiver this great Pagan empire, and rear upon its ruins a Christian civilization which shall be a joy to the howle earth.

Yet, if while they are merely pegging away at their boots and shoes, we could quietly convert them into Christians, it would certainly be a great deal cheaper than to fasten them up in China and convert them there. And, as we have only about half a million a year to spend on the whole world, it must be readily seen that the question of dollars and cents becomes a very important one. As it appears that the Chinese themselves are peaceable and docile, eager to learn our language and our ways, and are, therefore, of their own accord, putting themselves into a very good training for Christianity, while the hostility, the tumult, and the brickbats are on the American side, would it not be well to leave the Chinese to themselves for the present, and to see that Massachusetts and California are well stocked with missionaries, whose first duty shall be to preach to American citizens that the Chinese are not a mess of hogs? If the Chinese are not human beings, subject to like passions as we are, we waste money in sending them the Gospel. If they are human beings, it must strike them strangely that we thrust ourselves into their homes with the Bible and receive them in our homes with stones. If we cannot Christianize our own communities into a fellow-feeling with the Chinese, what ground have we for expecting to Christianize Chinese communities into a fellow feeling with us? We have long counted Chinese exclusiveness and seclusiveness as a mark of barbarism; but I cannot see that China has expressed her desire to be let alone by America in any more emphatic or barbarous manner than America has expressed her desire to be let alone of China. American missionaries have directly interfered to alter established Chinese institutions; but Chinese immigrants have been only too happy to conform to our laws and customs. They have never attempted to proselyte or even to modify. They have simply and humbly sought to earn an honest living by supplying labor which we need at prices which we fix. And they have been met with a ferocity and brutality which would do credit to the darkest Paganism, and which ought to figure brilliantly in some Chinese "Fox's Book of Martyrs."

What; with Japanese gentlemen and American ruffians, Chinese gentlemen and American roysterers, Oriental civility and Occidental violence, one's ideas of Christian and Pagan civilization are in danger of being confounded. Which is the heathen, Jugol Afiori Mori—just, decent, honorable, discerning—or the rabble who tear his tables and flowers in pieces? The gentle, docile, exemplary boy whom are eagerly snatching foreign schools and quickly learning foreign tricks, or those proficient fellows of the baser sort who attack them with fists and feet and tongue.

—*N. Y. Independent.*

THE following extract from the Pittsburgh *Commercial's* Harrisburg correspondent shows how they slash things in the House at Harrisburg:

The Appropriation bill was rushed through the House to-day in a way I despise. It is not too much to say that the scene in that body, all day, was disgraceful and a reproach to legislation. Many members of the House felt it thereso, and were mortified and chagined at the way things were done. That a bill of twenty-four gars, appropriating five millions of dollars, should be hurried through it its stages in one day, and during two sessions that were not prolonged, without deliberation or consideration, is discreditable in the highest degree. Fortunately, the Senate may be relied upon to secure proper consideration for so important measure; but the House cannot thereby escape from the reproach of having acted, throughout, as it had no sense of dignity or responsibility. The spectacle presented by a noisy and turbulent town meeting would be considered respectable alongside of that presented by a body of one hundred legislators sitting.

At the morning session [illegible] went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Hancock in the chair, on the bill, and the scenes were rattled through at rapid speed. Every amendment made to increase appropriations was promptly adopted, and every one to decrease them was as promptly voted down. No one seemed able or willing to try to stop the tide of extravagance and recklessness, and it capped with which the Chairman cleared anything carried or lost pretended any one capable of deliberate action from attempting to check it. Motions to add $100,000 appropriations to the bill were crowded through in the twinkling of an eye, and the House acted with the public money as if playing with pennies and flung away thousands and tens of thousands as if the members were familiar with the handling of such sums, and could afford to fling them about like farthings to a crowd of beggers. In this mad style the bill was rushed through committee, reported to the House, and read second and third time and passed. A few of the more thoughtful members did try to get seperate votes on the more flagrant provisions of the bill, such as the steal increasing the member's pay to $1,500, paying contested election committees, etc., but in vain. The member temporarily in the Speaker's chair either would not or could not hear them, and every attempt to get a call of the yes and nays was defeated by this disreputable trickery. The revenues of the Commonwealth are of too much value to be disposed of in this reckless and inconsiderate way. The Appropriation bill is of sufficient moment to deserve careful consideration and its various provisions merited deliberation and attention. This bill received neither one nor the other. It took the Committee of Ways and Means over two months to get it ready, but the House disposed of it in nearly as many hours.

CERTAIN PERSONAL ASPECTS

of the case of The People against Oakes Ames *et al.* which engage the attention of the Springfield *Republican*, now that the trial is over and judgment is entered. No generous people can see its favorite servants stricken down, as some of the defendants in this case have been, without sorrowful emotion. Some of the instances are more distressing than others; some of the culprits have immediate opportunity to expiate their slip; they are yet in public life, and they may count on the easy generosity and short memory of their constituents. Of those who have not such hope, and to whom such a chance is denied, the *Republican* thus specially mentions two:

Schuyler Colfax and James W. Patterson are men to whom the good opinion of their neighbors and fellow-citizens has been hardly less necessary or less prized than the air they breathed. In a sense, they have lived upon it. To be deprived of it is as dreadful a punishment as could well befall them. They had farther to fall than the others, and are worse bruised.

Take Mr. Patterson's case. He came to the Senate from a New England college, where he had been for years an honored professor. Dartmouth and New Hampshire and New England were proud of him. His ability quickly gave him weight in his new position. His associates respected him and deferred to his advice. The public press, without regard to party, spoke well of him. No man had a better prospect for a useful life and an honored old age. In an evil moment he yields to temptation. Threatened with detection, he gives way to panic and takes refuge behind a falsehood. He is dragged out and exposed. Old personal and party friends turn upon him. Avenues of honorable labor that were open to him but yesterday are suddenly turned in his face. His college, the town in which he lives, the State whose confidence he has betrayed, hang their heads for him. If he were a thick-skinned capitalist or a "sharp" criminal lawyer, he might get on, after a fashion, in spite of his mishap; at any rate, he would have something to turn his hand to and busy himself with. Being James W. Patterson, a New Hampshire school teacher, his case is certainly a very pitiable one.

In some respects, that of Schuyler Colfax is even more so. He had climbed higher than the New Hampshire Senator, enjoyed a much wider personal popularity—indeed, it is probably safe to say that he was the most popular man in public life—and set a greater value upon it. He was liked even more for himself than for his politics or his services; thousands and tens of thousands of people, scattered through all the States of this Union, have read the reports in his case with an ache at the heart, if not a mistiness in the eyes. Many of them still refuse, in their strong-rooted faith in the man, to believe the Congressman and Vice-President guilty of this thing that is laid at his doors. Certainly there is no such direct proof of guilt as in Mr. Patterson's case; if it were a simple question of veracity between Oakes Ames and Schuyler Colfax, statement against statement and oath against oath, we should all know which to believe. Unhappily, Mr. Colfax is enmeshed in a net of circumstantial evidence, so strong and entangling that it is impossible at this moment to see how he is to extricate himself. He still adheres to his original protestation of innocence, however, and expresses a hopeful confidence that it will ultimately be established to the satisfaction of the country. Pending this vindication, he goes back to his old home, among his old neighbors, who receive him with open arms. We are glad to think of their generous confidence and sympathy encountering the fellow manifest to him with neighborly charities and kindliness. Where else to look so may find—if he has not already found—the inner meaning and benediction of that most touching prayer of the most prayerful man of our day: "O God, help us to forgive ourselves." Compared with this forgiveness, that of the people even is of secondary importance.

Remarks, &c.

The Philadelphia Press believes the Reform bill introduced by Colonel McClure, will pass the Senate, but be defeated in the House, because it would be the grave of the present representation in that body from the city, we hope the country members, as they are called, will assist in the cause of pure elections. The Press adds:

In our Senate, to the honor of the Republican party, be it spoken, are Republicans who stand ready to vote, and who do vote, for every measure of reform; and no one doubts that Colonel McClure's election bill will pass that body by the votes of Republican Senators, and that this fact may perhaps secure for it a final unanimous vote in that body. *Why not the same independence among the Republicans in the House in favor of McClure's bill?* The answer is that the Philadelphia members of the House, almost in a body, have resolved to oppose it. The most of these gentlemen seem to know that the success of this bill is their death. We hear that they do not deny that they would have a seat year, but they distrust the civil villainy to keep them in place for one more term. All the valuable places are farmed out ahead to keep these men, or their creatures, in office for one more term. Hence their opposition to any better election law. Hence their opposition to the new reformed new constitution if that instrument strikes at their specialties. All these improvements and corruptions [illegible] must be postponed over this year.

—The ecological ability of a hen we have never seen before stated. Does the reader know how many eggs your hen of average industry and capacity can lay in a lifetime? Not possibly more than 600, we are told, which, in the natural course, are distributed over the nine years in the following proportion: First year after birth, 16 to 20; second year, 100 to 150; third, 120 to 135; fourth, 100 to 115; fifth, 60 to 80; sixth, 50 to 60; seventh, 35 to 40; eighth, 15 to 20; ninth, 1 to 10—not exactly a lame and impotent conclusion, but near enough to it to make us feel sorry for the hen.

New Advertisements.

Dissolution of Partnership.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between G. C. Speyerer, H. J. Speyerer and J. V. McDonald, under the name and style of Speyerer & McDonald, Bankers, doing business in the Borough of Rochester, Beaver county, Pa., was dissolved on the 14th day of March, 1873, by mutual consent.—John V. McDonald retiring from the firm. The business will be continued by G. C. Speyerer, H. J. Speyerer, W. J. Speyerer, John Grebing, C. H. Oatman and Louis Schneider, under the name and style of Speyerer & Co., who are authorized to close up the business of the late firm of Speyerer & McDonald.

G. C. SPEYERER.
H. J. SPEYERER.
W. J. SPEYERER.
J. V. McDONALD.

March 14, 1873. 4w
(Beaver county papers copy.)

Dissolution of Partnership.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the business of mining and shipping coal under the style of Knox Valley Coal Company, was dissolved on the 8th day of February, 1873.

M. W. BRAND, G. W. CLARK,
H. W. KNIGHT, C. C. KNIGHT,
M. T. KNIGHT.

The undersigned, Co-partners, under the name and style of Knox Valley Coal Company, will continue the business of mining and shipping coal. All orders promptly attended to, and an excellent article of coal furnished at reasonable prices.

M. W. BRAND, JAS. Q. EAKIN,
E. C. WILLINDORF, E. T. KNIGHT,
A. M. BARBER, T. BIRD

Knox Valley, Pa., March 13, 1873.

MEN OUT OF BUSINESS!

[illegible] ing article ever offered. It will do an ordinary washing while eating breakfast and washing the dishes. It can be used on an ordinary cooking stove, which will produce more steam than you need, steam will do your washing without rubbing or pounding your clothes. Every family will buy one, it is the greatest invention of the age. I want agents; send for a sample machine, wash with it, call the ladies in to see it wash, and you will after take a dozen orders in one day. Order what you have sold. I will ship them right on to you, and in this way you can do a large business with small capital. I challenge the world! Sample Machines, $5 00; Retail Price, $15 00

Address R. LAVOYER, Patentee,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS FOR SALE.

SPECIAL DIRECTIONS:—Write your name, Post-office address, County and state, plain and distinct. Send money for sample by Express. Post-office order, or Registered letter, as I cannot send sample C. O. D., for should they not be received. I would have to pay the charge for both ways. Send $5 00 and get sample. Retail for $15 00.

I will send you certificates of Agency as soon as you conclude to sell. For circular enclose three cent stamp.

mar19-1w

FOR SALE CHEAP!

A FIVE ACRE LOT

In the borough of Bridgewater. For terms apply to JOHN S. SHAFFER, No. 140 Centre Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. mar19-2w

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS,

MATTINGS, SHADES
AND SHADE CLOTH,
HOLLANDS ALL COLORS,
GREEN
STAIR RODS with Patent Fastening
TABLE COVERS,
PIANO COVERS,
RUGS AND MATS,

WELTY BROTHERS,

106 FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

mar19-73-1y

ELECTION.

The stockholders of "the Company for erecting a Bridge over Big Beaver Creek, at or near Wolf Lake, in the county of Beaver," are hereby notified that an election for one President, six Managers and a Treasurer, will be held in the Toll House of said Company, on the last Monday, the 28th day of April next, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m.

March 19-3w JAMES ALLISON, Treas.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been issued to the subscriber on the estate of Joseph Breaden, dec'd, late of Darlington township, Beaver county, Pa., therefore all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB NICELY, Adm'r.
mar19

Sewickley Nurseries.

Our stock of

TREES for Spring

planting is very superior, embracing the most approved varieties of Apple, Pear, Peach, Cherry, and Plumb;

GRAPE VINES; SMALL FRUITS, viz: Strawberries, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Currants, &c.; Evergreens, Shade Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Ornamental Plants in great variety.

Ten trains daily stop at the Nurseries, Edgeworth Station.

☞ Orders by mail promptly attended to. ☜
Catalogues sent to applicants. Address to Pitts.

JAMES WARDROP.

☞ No tree peddlers authorized to sell for Sewickley Nurseries. mar19-4w

DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO.,

PITTSBURGH, PA

STRICTLY PURE WHITE LEAD.

We Make Only Strictly Pure Goods.

WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD,
LITHARGE, POTTER'S LEAD,
PUTTY, COLORS.

Every keg of our White Lead bears the following warrant, and we guarantee a degree of fineness and whiteness unsurpassed:

THIS PACKAGE CONTAINS

Pure White Lead	91 parts
" Linseed Oil	9 "
	100

$25 IN GOLD will be paid to any one finding the contents of this keg different from the analysis.

DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO.

SOLD BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

mar19-4w

DUPONT'S GUNPOWDER.

All kinds Mining, Blasting and Sporting Powder in Metallic kegs, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, from our Magazines at Mill prices. This well known powder has been specially adapted for over 10 years, and is sold at same prices as other Brands. Also, every variety Dry and Water Safety Fuse.

D. W. C. BIDWELL & CO., Gen'l Agt's.
mar19-4w Pittsburgh, Pa.

New Advertisements.

[illegible] FEBRUARY, 1873.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$ 2,000 00
Overdrafts	29,667 87
U. S. Bonds and securities on hand	50,000 00
Due from National Banks	3,501 93
Due from State Banks and Bankers	1,411 21
Real Estate	14,000 00
Furniture and Fixtures	2,700 00
[illegible]	200 00
[illegible]	2,000 00
[illegible]	2,000 00
National Currency	4,000 00
Specie	27,494 00
Cash	1,000 00
	$202,520 94

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$100,000 00
Surplus Fund	20,000 00
Discount	1,571 66
Profit and Loss	1,603 28
National Bank Circulation	1,440 00
Dividends unpaid	150 00
Individual Deposits	78,000 00
Due to National Banks	1,726 24
Due to State Banks and Bankers	7,478 64
	$202,520 94

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } ss.
COUNTY OF BEAVER.

I, Edward Hoopes, Cashier of the National Bank of Beaver county, do solemnly affirm that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. EDWARD HOOPES, Cashier.

Subscribed before me this 10th day of March 1873. MILTON TOWNSEND,
Notary Public

Correct: Attest— G. S. BARBER,
H. H. HOOPES,
J. P. MINER,
Directors.

mar19-2w.]

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary have been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of William A. Foster, late of Franklin township, Beaver county, Pa., all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims are requested to present the same without delay to

LOUIS GALLAHER, Ex'r.

TO BOOK CANVASSERS.

THE NEW WAY

OF RUNNING A

SUBSCRIPTION BOOK

CAN SELL THOUSANDS!

PLAIN HOME TALK,

By Dr. John Bull, whose name is a household word in physical and social science. Dr. Bull is the author of "Bull's Medical Common Sense," of No. 180 Lexington Ave., N. Y., and in entertaining everybody with his pen, and curing everybody by his skill, is its author. In his thousand pages it answers a thousand questions you don't want to go to your physicians about. It is, as is stamped upon its cover, "a book for private and considerate reading." Price $3 25, and sent, postage prepaid, everywhere. Contents table mailed free. Agents Wanted. A beautiful or gilnal chromo, mounted, "Tasso Pursuo to rair Dora," worth $10, goes with the book. No chromo without the book. No book without the chromo. Address MURRAY HILL Publishing Company, No. 129 East 28th Street, New York. mar12 8w

JAS. M'CANDLESS, THOS. JAMISON, MATT. KENNEDY.

M'CANDLESS, JAMISON & CO.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

DRY GOODS

AND

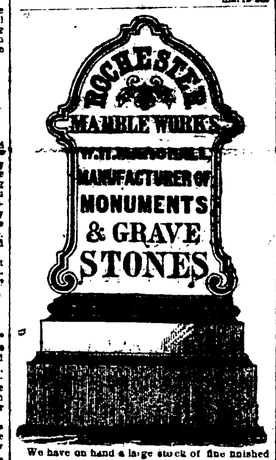
NOTIONS,

103 Wood Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Having a resident buyer in the East, enables us to keep our stock complete, and add new styles as they appear in the market

Special attention invited to our stock of DRESS GOODS AND SHAWLS. mar19-2m



We have on hand a large stock of fine finished Head Stones which we are selling as cheap as any other firm in the State. Also Granite Monuments and Head Stones furnished to order as reasonable as they can be elsewhere.

Persons wishing Monuments or Head Stones will save money by calling and seeing our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we will guarantee to sell a better job for less money than any other firm in the county. Also

GRINDSTONES AND FIXTURES.
CEMENTS OF ALL KINDS By the bbl.

mar19-6m

Industry Twp., Bounty Account.

In account with Industry township, S. Mason, Collector of Bounty Tax for 1871.

Dr. To amt. of Duplicate	$1,636 91
Cr. By Exonerations on Duplicate	92 69
Balance	$1,544 22

On settlement with S. Mason, Collector of Bounty Tax in Industry township, for the year 1871, we certify the foregoing statement is correct according to the best of our belief.

J. H. COOPER, } Auditors.
A. E. EVANS, }

March 1st, 1873. mar12-3w

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Estate of James M. Smith, deceased—Letters testamentary upon the above estate having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay to

J. M. SMITH,
Beaver C. H., Pa., or
JAMES CHRISTY,
Shippingport, Pa.
Executors.

mar5-6w

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE

SITUATED 1-2 MILE BELOW BEAVER,

and having a delightful view of the Ohio river and surrounding country; 1 mile from B. & St. tion; house brick, two stories high, 4 rooms, attic, hall, cellar, porch, etc.; all finished; wash-house, smoke-house, well of water at the kitchen door; new barn and stable with cellar. Nice paling fence in front of property; all well painted; good orchard in bearing condition, grapes, plumbs, cherries, gooseberries, and all kinds of small fruit. Will be sold on reasonable terms. Apply on the premises to the owner, J. M. GRAHAM.

mar5-tf

BURNELL'S MUSEUM

PARLOR MENAGERIE

AND

THEATORUM!

Open Day and Evening, all the Year.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST PLACE OF AMUSEMENT IN THE CITY.

SIX PERFORMANCES from the Stage, DAILY:

TWO IN THE FORENOON,

TWO IN THE AFTERNOON,

TWO IN THE EV

The Beaver Argus.

Beaver, Pa., March 19, 1873.

Circulation Thirteen Hundred.

Rates of Advertising.

LINE.	3w.	6w.	3m.	6m.	1 year
1 square 10 lines,	$3 00	$4 00	$5 00	$7 00	$10 00
2 squares, do	5 00	8 00	7 00	10 00	15 00
3 squares, do	6 00	9 00	9 00	12 00	18 00
4 squares, do	8 00	11 00	12 50	15 00	21 00
¼ column,	11 00	15 00	20 00	25 00	35 00
½ column,	20 00	30 00	35 00	40 00	60 00
1 column,	35 00	50 00	65 00	80 00	100 00

Administrators' and Executors' Notices.....$3 00
Special notices per line, ten cents.

☞ Payments to be made Quarterly, except of transient advertisements, which must be paid in advance.

JOB WORK.

Eighth Sheet Bills 25 copies or less	$2 00
25 additional copies or less	50
Fourth Sheet Bills 25 copies or less	3 00
25 additional copies or less	75
Half Sheet Bills 25 copies or less	5 00
25 additional copies or less	1 00
Full Sheet Bills 25 copies or less	8 00
25 additional copies or less	2 00
Bills in Equity 5 cts per folio—minimum	3 00
Each additional page	1 00
Banks, plain, one quire	3 00
Each additional quire	1 00

Other Job work at same rates.

TIME TABLE.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.—Trains leave Beaver Station as follows: Mail, Accom'n 9.19; Mail, 2.37 p. m.; Evening Past Line, 7.07.

Trains going West leave Beaver Station as follows: Mail, 7.46 a. m.; Accommodation 5.40 p. m.

The attention of the public is directed to the following New Advertisements which appear for the first time in the ARGUS to-day:

Ad—New Discovery—E F Garvin.
Executors Notice—Louis Gaflaher.
Advertisement Election—Jas Allison.....1sq 3w
Administrators Notice—Jacob Hicely.
Advertisement—Beaver Nursery—Jas Wardrop.....2sqs 4w
Special Notice—Drs. Oldshue.....6d
Advertisement—Davis, Chambers & Co.....8sqs 4w
Advertisement—Bidwell & Co.....1sq 4w
Adv—Bank Notice—Ed Hoopes, Cash'r.....4sqs 3w
Special Notice—Wm Reich.....1sq 4w
Advertisement—John S Shaffer.....1sq 3w
Advertisement—Wolfy Brothers.....2sqs 1y
Special Notice—Dr. Bauman & Co.....C
Special Notice—Plantation Bitters.....C
Special Notice—Holloway's Pills.....C
Special Notice—Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure.....C
Special Notices—Beaver College.....2d
Dissolution Notice—Speyerer & McDonald.....4sqs 4w
Advertisement—Savings Banks—Speyerer & Co.
Advertisement—R. Lavyer.....8sqs 4w

Republican Meeting.—We are requested to state that a meeting of the Republicans of the Borough of Beaver will be held in the Court House on Thursday evening at 7½ p. m. for the purpose of nominating a Borough ticket to be supported at the election on the ensuing day. By order.

Notice Extraordinary.—All orders for Photographs must hereafter be paid for, (at least in part,) when the order is given. Orders not so complied with will receive no attention. H. Ross. feb 12-2m

An examination of applicants for the Permanent Certificate, will be held at Rochester School House, on Saturday, March 29th, commencing at 9o'clock, a. m. J. G. HILLMAN, *Sec'y. Com'tee.*

For good buggies, wagons, carriages, spring wagons, sulkeys, buck-boards, &c., go to Ingraham Boyd's, near the depot, in Rochester. All orders promptly attended to. sept4;1y

More Calf.—*Brighton Township Ahead.*—We noticed in the ARGUS, a few weeks since considerable boasting about large calves, we have a calf in Brighton Township owned by Mr. Lewis L. Jones, that beats the biggest calf yet, and all the other calves; it tiped the scales at 222 lbs when *only* eighteen hours old. Now Mr. Editor, we do not wish to brag or banter, but we *defy the county.*

J. KIRKPATRICK.

Edinboro Normal School.—The spring Term of the State Normal School at Edinboro, Erie county, Pa., will open on the 25th of March. This is one of the best institutions of learning in Pennsylvania, and fully merits the generous patronage which it has always received. mar12-3w

Heavy Real Estate Sale.—Messrs. Stevenson & Wittish, real estate agents, corner of Sixth and Penn sts Pittsburgh, and Beaver Falls Pa., made a sale last week of 90 acres of land in Ross township, Allegheny county, for the snug sum of $25,100.

New Goods, New Styles, and Great Bargains.—Mr. William Reich in Bridgewater has just received his Spring and Summer stock of cloths cassimeres, vesatings &c., &c., and feels assured that a better assortment can not be found in this country. His workmen are careful, experienced, and competent, and all clothing made at his establishment will be found not only to wear well but to fit well in addition. Prices moderate. Give him a call before getting your spring suits. mar19-4w

We are indebted to Messrs. Rutan and Cross of the Senate and House, for public documents received during the past week. Also to Capt. Joseph H. Dunlap for late southern papers.

Free of Charge.—Call at Hugo Andriessen's Beaver Drug Store, Beaver, Pa. and get a sample bottle of Dr. A. Boschee's German Syrup, *free of charge.* It has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and for any person suffering with a severe cough, heavy cold settled on the breast, consumption or any disease of the throat and lungs it has no equal in the world. Our regular size bottles 75 cents. In all cases money will be promptly returned if perfect satisfaction is not given. Two doses will relieve any case. Try it. nov29-1y

At a recent term of the Venango Co. Presbytery, Miss Harriet A. Swingle proved, to the satisfaction of twelve men, that Sophronious B. Shafer had damaged her to the amount of $825 by not marrying her when he agreed to. The naughty Sophronious! This will *teach* him the wholesome lesson that it is always unmanly and unsafe to "go back on a woman."

☞ Fahnestocks' Pure White Lead, Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Varnishes, Paints, all Colors, dry and ground in Oil, Brushes, Window Glass, Putty, for sale at the very lowest cash prices, at Hugo Andriessen's Beaver Drug Store, Beaver Pa. feb26-4w

In the case of Rev. W. A. Kerr, formerly of Washington county, who was recently convicted by the Presbytery of Northumberland of improper treatment of his wife, and afterward deposed from the ministry, the Church at Williamsport, Lycoming county, of which he was pastor, has passed resolutions regretting the decision of the Presbytery, and expressing undiminished confidence in Mr. Kerr's integrity and Christian virtues.

We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement in another column, of the Brooks Sewing Machine Co. of New York, they advertise, what is indeed a valuable invention, a first-class Sewing Machine for five dollars. feb.5-1y

By bills printed at this office, the public will learn that Mr. Samuel Henry of South Beaver township, will dispose of a large stock of personal property, on the premises, on Wednesday, March 26. Persons on the lookout for bargains ought to attend the sale.

Wounded Soldiers, who lost a leg or a hand while in the service; or who were so badly wounded as to lose the use of a hand or foot, are entitled to *artificial limb, or money commutation* thereof, as they may elect. For further particulars apply in person or by letter to Gilbert L. Eberhart, Attorney at Law, New Brighton, Beaver Co, Pa. mar5-2w

Conference of the M. E. Church.—The annual Conference of the M. E. Church meets at Salem, Ohio, to-day (Wednesday.) We will try to obtain the list of appointments in time to publish it in the next ARGUS. Who the "coming man" is for Beaver is not Generally known here at the present time.

Beaver College.—The closing exercises of the Winter Session are to take place in the M. E. Church Thursday evening March 20. These entertainments are always interesting and we are assured this will not fall below those of other terms. The Normal Department is to be opened with the Spring Session of April first. The Lectures and Experiments in the Natural Sciences have afforded much instruction and awakened much thought on the part of the pupils.

By reference to another column it will be seen that two of the violent citizens of Franklin township have recently passed out of the sight of their fellow men. Mr. Potter had been a resident of that township for upwards of 40 years, and Mr. Musser had lived in it from "time immemorial." Almost every citizen in the county knew the latter through personal acquaintance or by reputation, and many will grieve to hear that he has gone the way of all living.

Spring style, straw hats and bonnets, *frames flowers, &c., at Mrs.* Bence's, Beaver. mar12-3w

The aim of the modern youngsters of the present age is to reach the barber shop. From fifteen to twenty years of ago, he wages a continual warfare upon his smooth face, and if he succeeds in coaxing out a few straggling, sickly looking hairs he is happy, and straightway believes himself to be a man. He can stand to be considered brainless, but breadless, never.

A Novel, But Beneficient Prosecution.—One day last week, an information was made before Benjamin Todd, esq., of Industry township, against a man named Peter Willging, the owner of a coal bank near Industry, for drunkenness and profanity. He was *arrested* and brought before the justice, and evidence adduced showed him clearly guilty of one drunk and four oaths. The drunk cost Peter $2, and four oaths at 60 cents each $2.40 more. Besides these fines he was required to foot the costs in each of the cases. Willging's amusements on that occasion cost him about $8.00. Fines of this character, we believe, go into the school fund.

The remains of Thomas, son of Joseph Hall, esq., of the National Hotel of this place, and to whose death in the west reference was made in our issue of last week, reached Beaver on last Friday and were deposited in the Cemetry on Saturday at 10 o'clock. The corpse was brought from Chicago to Rochester on the Pacific Express. The remains were enclosed in a very fine metalic coffin, and were in an excellent state of preservation. Mr. A. B. Wilgus, an undertaker at Minneapolis, had young Mr. Hall's corpse brought from Richfield, (nine miles from Minneapolis), where he died, to the latter place, and while in his charge it seems to have received all the care and attention which a humane man could bestow upon it. The father and mother of the deceased are profoundly grateful to Mr. Wilgus for the interest he took in the remains of their son; and the anguish of their loss is tempered by the reflection that although dying among strangers he was not without friends.

The cold winter has scared some of our citizens, and quite a number of them are beginning to think a more southern latitude would suit them better and be less expensive. John K. Potter, esq., of Raccoon township, has a pretty severe attack of Middle Tennessee just now. We hope, however, that he will recover, and conclude to end his days in our midst. Our winters have not always been as severe as the present one, and we may not soon see its like again.

For spring hats or bonnets go to Mrs' Bence, in Beaver, she has just opened up all the new spring styles for 1873, and will have during the season a full supply of all the styles in hats, bonnets, flowers, ribbons, scarfs, veils, kid gloves, hair goods, lace goods, shawls &c. mar12-3w

Vote for none but good, competent man to fill your Borough and township offices on next Friday. It matters but little to what party they belong—what you want is honest, efficient public servants. Without these qualifications our local officers may be worse than useless. Nominate men of character and standing in the community, and then elect them.

A Watch Stolen.—Hon. George V. Lawrence, while returning from the inauguration ceremonies at Washington, to Philadelphia, where he fills a seat in the Constitutional Convention had a valuable gold watch and chain stolen from him. The thief entered the sleeping car in which Mr. Lawrence was, and got away with his booty without detection. The watch was presented to Mr. Lawrence by the State Senate of Pennsylvania when he retired from the Speakership of that body in 1863.

Editor of the Beaver Argus,

DEAR SIR:—Until the ARGUS of last week reached us I was laboring under a great misapprehension in regard to the wages of the Chinaman in our neighboring town, Beaver Falls. If I heard it once, I have heard it at least one hundred times, that each Chinaman only received 80 cents per day. This came to be the general understanding, and I think now that persons who knew better were busily engaged in *giving currency* to that idea. That sum looked small, and of course the Chinese were properly regarded as the "cheapest of cheap laborers," but since it turns out that they are getting nearly one dollar and fifty cents per day, the whole question is changed, and the main argument of the opponents of Chinese labor at Beaver Falls, is punctured.

NEW BRIGHTON.

Personal.—Mr. Cunningham, of the Holmes county (Ohio) *Republican*, was in Beaver last week, and gave his friends here a "short call." Mr. Cunningham represents his paper to be in a thriving condition, financially, and as he has determined to adopt the advance pay system in the future, we have no doubt but that matters of a "filthy lucre" nature will even improve under the new order of things. That is really the right way to publish a country newspaper, and we are surprised that not *one in fifty have ever tried it.*

Next Friday, our spring elections will be held. In addition to choosing local officers, we are also to choose between license and anti-license. Men of sober habits, and who have the welfare of society at heart, see to it that the fall anti-license vote is polled on that day. The liquor men are at work, and doing all they can to carry the county. A similar amount of labor on your part, will give us anti-license for three years, and consequently sobriety and order in our midst, a reduction in our local taxes and a healthier state of morals than we have had for many years past.

A farm containing 52 acres, in Brighton township, within four miles of Beaver, is for sale. Inquire at this office.

Don't "Press."—We hear of several new candidates for the respective county offices. These gentlemen come before the people with the same old story, viz: that they would rather not be candidates, but their friends are "pressing" them to such an extent that they can no longer refuse. Under these encouraging circumstances they take the war-path, and expect to return over-burdened with scalps. A word of caution to prospective candidates, may not be out of place just here. These fellows that "press" so hard now, generally tire before the battle is over, and are not worth a "continental" as "pressers" when you need them the most. In fact, it frequently occurs, that, once the smoke has cleared away, you make the discovery that they were "pressing" the "other fellow" all the while, and leaving you, unconsciously, to take care of yourself. That has been the result of our observation at least, and as we charge nothing for disclosing it, some of our readers may profit thereby.

The Beaver Falls Experiment—A Success.—It is evident enough that a very strong reaction of sentiment has taken place, and is taking place, in and about Beaver Falls regarding the Chinese employed there in the cutlery establishment. It can hardly be doubted that three months ago a large majority of the white people of that place were actively hostile to the "Mongolians," as they are fond of calling them, and for the same reason that the Greeks used to call all outsiders Barbarians. Even one month ago the delegation of one hundred citizens of the Falls, who went up to Economy to demand the removal of the Chinese, certainly represented the property holders of the town to a very large extent. There were signs then, however, of a change. At an indignation convention held at the Falls on the Saturday night succeeding this "raid on the Rappists," the people in favor of accepting the Economite terms "captured" the meeting from the opponents, much as the liquor men "captured" the temperance meeting at City Hall a week or so ago, and passed resolutions deprecating resistence and agreeing to accept the situation. Since then the change has progressed rapidly and now we see that a paper endorsing the Economite propositions, and heartily sustaining them in the employment of Chinese labor, has been signed by nearly every person holding property or having any state in the prosperity of Beaver Falls.

This is regarded as a treaty of peace and amity—as effectually settling the question at issue. Not only will the Chinese now at the Falls remain there, but one hundred more are coming. The experiment of their use is undoubtedly a success. The cutlery works for the first time in its history is making money. The Chinese there may now be considered a permanent fixture. Some of them are talking of bringing on their wives and families.—*Pittsburgh Leader, March 14.*

Local Bills Passed.—Hon. S. J. Cross of the House at Harrisburg, had the following local bills passed last week:

An act validating the will of Sarah Russell decd, of Moon township, in favor of the Davis School district in said township.

Also an act repealing special road laws of Darlington and Big Beaver townships.

The story is told that an inexperienced editor in western Pensylvania, heard, the other day, that a new pass had been found in the Andes. He immediately wrote to a man in South America that the pass was his, and he would be much obliged if the man would forward it at once.

Common rumor points to Bro. Curtis as the editor above referred to, but we think it can hardly be him. If, however, we are mistaken, we trust he will get the "pass" in due course of time.

Handsome Offices.—*Reception and Consultation Rooms of the Drs. Oldshue Elegantly Remodeled—A Laboratory Added—Comfortable Quarters and Increased Facilities.*—Physicians, as a rule, exercise discriminating care in fitting up their offices with all the paraphernalia essential to intelligent practice, and some even combine elegance with convenience. In the latter category the Drs. Oldshue must be placed. They have for many years enjoyed an extensive as well as lucrative practice, which, constantly increasing, rendered increased facilities necessary. Their office has been several times enlarged and remodeled, but still their list of visiting patients so increased that they were obliged to erect an additional building. This has just been completed, and their double suite of rooms remodeled so as to secure the greatest convenience, comfort and elegance.

The first and main office is the reception room, which is entered from Grant street, by the old doorway. To the right is the ladies' consulting room, access to which is also gained from Grant street, but by a private door, disconnected with the general entrance. On the left of the reception room is another private consulting room, and in the rear is the Laboratory, so that there is no necessity for entering the main room to procure medicines or retire—an advantage which lady patients always appreciate. The reception and consulting rooms are handsomely furnished, and in their new adornments of paintings and upholstering present a most luxurious appearance.

The Laboratory is a special feature in itself, constructed for the particular purpose of obtaining accuracy in compounding prescriptions. Here the medicines from the very base to the composite state are continually under the immediate supervision of the physicians, so that the greatest accuracy is secured. In charge of the Laboratory is a chemist of fifteen years practical experience. Thus patients can have the utmost confidence in the purity of the medicines, and the accurate compounding of the prescriptions; while the widespread reputation of the Drs. Oldshue themselves furnishes a guarantee of their trustworthiness and skill, and has been deserved only by constant and intelligent application to the arduous duties of the medical profession in its varied phases. It gives us pleasure in thus noting the evidences of their enterprise and success.—*Pittsburgh Post.*

An Aged Couple.—Hon. William Cairns and lady, of Industry, have both reached their four score years. They have lived long and happily together, and both are enjoying fair health at the present time. None who know the aged couple but will cherish the hope that they may still continue long with us, and that the evening of their days may be as cloudless as their lives have been peaceful and contented. Judge C. has filled many positions of honor and responsibility in this county, and no dishonest act, or discreditable motive connects itself with his name. He paid us a visit last week, and we find his memory good and his mind quite clear for one of his age.

The meeting held at Beaver Falls on Tuesday evening of last week, seems to have been largely attended, but we are assured that four-fifths of those who were present on the occasion, were there simply through curiosity, and had no sympathy with those who are agitating the Chinese question. Those who did take part in the proceedings, have little or no interest in the "labor question," little or no interest in the prosperity of Beaver Falls, and are evidently moved and urged on in their opposition to Chinese labor by one or two parties who are standing behind the "scenes," and who have axes of their own to grind in the commotion. They, of course, rejected the peace-offering of the Economy Society, and adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman. On the other hand, the following answer has been made by the leading citizens of Beaver Falls to the paper submitted by the Economy Society to the people of that place:

We, the undersigned, property holders and citizens of Beaver Falls, do hereby accept the reply made by the Council of Elders of the Harmony Society in relation to the Chinese excitement of this place.

From the well known integrity of the Society and their past aid to the people here, we are well assured that their promises in that reply will be faithfully performed. Every citizen here knows that the rise and prosperity of Beaver Falls is solely owing to the enterprise and liberality of the Economites; and we affirm the belief that the same liberal aid and enterprise will be further extended in renewing operations at the glass and hinge factory, and in bringing other works to the place.

We have the assurance of the other manufacturers here, both by their expressed and published statements, that they do not intend to employ Chinese labor, and we feel convinced that the employment of the Coolies by the Cutlery Company was a necessity, *not a* choice.

We now protest against further agitation of the subject, as the result of any further opposition cannot be otherwise than injurious to the best interests of Beaver Falls.

This paper is signed by 177 property holders of Beaver Falls, including the leading manufacturers, merchants, clergymen, physicians, mechanics, tradesmen, and other business men of the place.

Newspaper Patrons.—The Athens *Post* says this: "One thing we have noticed from the start we entered upon our apprenticeship, forty years ago the 10th day of this month, that Providence generally smiles benignantly and prosperously upon the man who keeps himself square upon the printers' books. You take the subscription list of any country paper where the advance system is not religiously adhered to, call out the names of those who pay promptly, then visit their habitations, and in nine cases out of ten you will find them in the enjoyment of all of the ordinary comforts of life—pleasant and contented households—the husband kind and industrious, the wife happy and affectionate, children upright and well-behaved at home and abroad, yoke cattle grazing in the green pastures and good stock feeding in the stalls, thrifty fruit and shade trees around, flowers blooming in the gardens and about the yard, and an air of neatness, comfort and substance without and within. Now, take the other class of patrons—those that never pay at all, or have to be 'dinged-donged out of it' at the end of the third year; what is still worse, the dead-beat sponge, who is not able to pay for a paper, but ever ready to borrow from his neighbor—ten to one you will find a majority of these always afflicted with 'short crops' always 'hard run,' always 'out of kelter,' axes, plows and hoes eternally dull, horses that look like the genius of famine, cattle nearly related to Pharoah's lean kine, and too poor to low without leaning up against the rickety fence, gates off the hinges, doors half hung, windows gullitless of glass, not a fruit or shade tree in sight, rank Jamestown weeds blooming around the door sills, and instead of luxuriant meadows and perennial pastures, cassafras and briar bushes growing in the fence-rows and broken-places and hill sides furrowed with gullies, and bunches of tall-edge waving mournfully in the wind all over the farm, and worse than all, a morose and unhappy husband, a discontented and ill-natured wife and disobedient, intractable children.

The reader may think this is a fancy sketch; but it ain't by a good deal 'There is more truth than poetry in it.'"

The District Convention of the I. O. G. T. of Beaver county, held its quarterly session in the Presbyterian Church, Freedom, on Monday, the 3d of March, A. D. 1873., W. C. T., Francis Banks, presiding; Bros. Elverson and Jones, and Sister Burt, were appointed Committee on Credentials of Delegates.

Reports from various lodges in the district show the Order in a flourishing condition, and the temperance sentiment in this district increasing.

In convention assembled the following preamble and resolutions were adopted.

PREAMBLE.

WHEREAS, The moral sentiment of the public having become astonishingly aroused on the question of Local Option, and wherever expressed being largely in favor of its adoption. We, the representatives of the Good Templars of Beaver Co. Convention assembled, cannot do other than give expression to the author of all good, that He is so shaping events. That finally the cause of temperance will triumph, and the rum traffic banished from the land. We, however, feel like cautioning Good Templars not to slacken their efforts, but, on the contrary, to incite to stronger and more vigorous measures, until the end is accomplished; therefore,

Resolved, That, although as Good Templars, we are willing to accept Local Option as an admission that the people on questions of morality, have a right to express themselves by the mode required by our form of Government, viz: the ballot box. Still, even should the same prevail through such channels, they will never accept the same as a *finality*, but shall and do insist upon unconditional prohibition, and that said prohibition shall be engrafted into the organic structure of the State.

Resolved, That we commend all Good Templars to exert their individual efforts to secure a large vote on Local Option on next Friday two weeks. And that the Order resolve themselves into a committee of the whole, and individually attend the polls, and assist in engineering the election, so as to secure a full vote on Local Option, and that we would recommend the Lodges to appoint committees to be out to each township in the county, to present tickets against license to all who wish to vote the same.

Resolved, That we recommend Good Templars both as individuals and collectively, to give their support to temperance literature, especially the *Temperance Vindicator, Keystone Good Templar*, and temperance tracts.

Resolved, That we, the officers and members of the Convention, tender our thanks to the members of our Order in Freedom, for their hospitality extended to us during this meeting, and that the thanks of this Convention are hereby conveyed to the Pastor and congregation of this Church for its use.

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this Convention be forwarded to each of the following newspapers, to wit: *Temperance Vindicator, Keystone Good Templar*, and our county papers.

On motion,

Resolved, That the next quarterly meeting of this Convention be held at New Brighton, on the 1st Tuesday in June, A. D. 1873, at 9 o'clock.

FRANCIS BANKS, W. C. T.
THORNTON A. SHINN, Sec'y.

Independence Progressing.

INDEPENDENCE, March 14, 1873.

Editor of The Beaver Argus:

DEAR SIR:—That you and your readers may know that Independence, is still Independence by name, although changed in many respects, I sit me down to write. A few years ago, we stood far down in the class of progression, but now I think we rank among the first of our sister townships, especially in our schools.

Not many years ago, school No. 1 was noted far and wide for her mischievous boys and girls, but through the influence of such men as Sterling, Read and others of our board of Directors, it has rose from a fourth or fifth rate school to the name it now bears, *in name* as in No., and throughout the township, a deep interest is taken in the cause of education; for some time quite an excitement has prevailed, occasioned by a contested spelling between the schools No. 1, 2 and 4, in which No. 1 was successful. Considerable interest is manifested in the temperance cause. A few years ago, our township supported a dram shop, and at every corner and crossroads you might see men in a state of beastly intoxication, then Boktown was our sink of iniquity, the whirlpool of degredation, and a stench in the nostrils of honest men; but the days of the distillery are gone, and in its place you may now see a beautiful little country church, with its tall chimneys pointing heavenward. Its broad aisles are crowded every Sabbath, with the humble followers of Christ, all eager to learn of the great plan of salvation, the distiller has given way to the preachers and teachers, and the distillery to the house of God and the school. Our schools, too, are crowded with youths of almost every size and age, eager to partake of the fruits of the tree of knowledge, as the influences of the still are being withheld from the parents, so are they withheld from the children, and, to a great extent, the pride which many of our citizens once took in the dram shop, they now feel in the church and schools, and Independence not only bid fair to redeem her character; but to take the lead in the way of reformation, and I think at the polls will foot up a handsome majority against the license law.

NOW AND THEN.

Spring Millinery 1873, at Mrs. Bence's Millinery and fancy goods store, Beaver. mar12-3w

The Beaver Argus.

New Brighton, March 19, 1873.

Editor of The Beaver Argus:

Death.—Being formerly a citizen of Beaver Falls, and still having property there, I feel some interest in the enlargement growing out of the employment of Coolies, by the Cutlery Company. I had been absent a number of years, as I supposed, by all the leading manufacturers, business men and property holders. I was desirous of attending a meeting of those interested in the matter, so I dismissed the meeting of Tuesday evening last, at Concert Hall, in Beaver Falls soon after 7 o'clock the hall was full; but, in looking over the crowd I was disappointed in not finding the leading citizens in attendance, but many strangers, many from our town; but I was reminded it was a call of the citizens of Beaver county, so that accounted for so many strange faces. The crowd grew very noisy, because business was not at once proceeded with. At last, Daniel Banard, esq., who is the regular Chairman, called the meeting to order (if order it could be called). W. H. Harrison was Secretary—as usual at these meetings. From what I saw that evening, I think I would be justified in saying Mr. Harrison ran the meeting (except the speaking). Mr. Aiken, the gentleman to whom the Harmony Society gave their answer to the committee of 110 who went to Economy, was called upon to read said answer, but Mr. Aiken said it had been published *ver-batim* in the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, and he thought all in the house already knew its import. He remarked that he believed the Society meant just what they said. A committee of five to prepare resolutions were appointed, including C. A. Russell, Chairman; *Christian Moeller*, and others I have forgotten. Why I remember the first two mentioned is because I think the citizens of Beaver Falls who fail to see where, and by whom the excitement is kept up, are decidedly slow of comprehension. I think I know the "hand-writing upon the wall." While the committee was absent, Dr. Garrett of Fallston was called out, and spoke at considerable length. A gentleman at my elbow remarked, "why does that old spiritualist annoy us, he does not live nor own property here, and believes that when a feller dies he comes up a cabbage, or something else!" I am informed the Dr. has been principal spokesman at the several meetings held on this question. Now comes the committee on resolutions.

They (the committee) say "that they were disappointed at the answer of the Harmony Society, that they will not have the profits of the Cutlery for the next eight years, and men have been thrown out of employ by the Cutlery Company to bring suit." The resolutions wind up by protesting against the answer from last. In relation to the discharged men from the Cutlery, the names of a dozen or more were read out at the meeting by the worthy secretary; but I have failed to see those names in any of the published proceedings of that meeting. In fact, Mr. Editor, there are so many different published accounts of this meeting, that at times I almost think I might not have been there myself; could such a thing happen as to have the proceedings "doctored" after the meeting adjourned? I find the *Radical* has published *only* the resolutions offered by the committee. I wish to give your readers those offered by others, and all unanimously passed by the meeting. First came Mr. Inman, not knowing him, I asked the friend at my elbow, who Mr. I. was? His reply was, that his name was Asariah Inman, an old fellow lately moved here, also a "Spiritualist," is going up a new Bible, written by inspiration as the spirits move him." I think if his Bible will be as hard to dissect as his resolutions, we shall prepare ourselves for some more pleasant opinions of Holy Writ than at present. Here are his resolutions:

Resolved, That we as citizens of Pennsylvania, living where all should dwell in equity and harmony, and as Chinese labor is contraband against citizen labor we deprecate all such labor as dangerous to our peace and safety.

Resolved, That labor in the wealth of our country, and as capital is gaining an unequal tendency over labor equally dangerous to both capital and the source of wealth—labor, rewarding its honor and withholding useful profits in regards between all who live under our glorious republic, and as we are bound up in both capital and labor.

Resolved, That before we will respect such labor we pledge ourselves to unite in labor unions, reserving the right to petition our State Legislature body to pass an act to levy a tax on all who employ cheap contraband labor.

Don't you think it would be well for our literary and debating societies, to discuss Mr. Inman's second resolution, and put it in language conveying the gentleman's ideas, in language the common mind can grasp at; no inspiration if you please, Mr. I., or the Coolie question. He also advises "Labor Unions," and to levy a tax upon those who employ cheap labor. Now, Mr. I., I wish to differ with you, being an owner of property in your place, and if you tax the Cutlery Company for having cheap labor, and that tax goes to State or county purposes, I protest, as it will reduce the profits of the Company, which Beaver Falls is to get all to herself for eight years, I begin to think that the citizens of your town will not agree with him. As resolutions were the order of the evening, Dr. Garrett offered as follows:

Resolved, That the meeting recommend the workingmen of this vicinity to organize a league against Chinese Cooley labor; also to protest against the purchase of the cutlery made at the Beaver Falls Cutlery Works, and any other manufactured goods in the United States by Chinese Coolies labor, and to refuse to support any merchant, or commission, or mechanic, or gardener, or fruit-grower, or flowerist, any landlord having houses to rent or sell, or support Coolie labor, also, to recommend the laboring men of the United States to hold a mass convention in some central city, to organize a United States League Society, for the benefit of all workingmen of the States Union against this despotic attempt to establish a species of slavery, the worst the sun ever shone upon.

Dr. Garrett said, in support of his resolution, that he had examined this well to the best of his ability, and had concluded that organization was the only *method of successfully opposing this* terrible evil. At the close of our late war, we little expected another great curse to follow on its heels. Let us then combine our energies to oppose the advent of these men—no, not men; they are beneath that name. Get up the league, and don't buy from the works a knife, a fork or a chop-stick. [Laughter.] The Cutlery Company has promised to give you the works in four years if you still object to their carrying them on as they are now. But at the end of *eight years, if they continue*, they will give you—the lord only knows how much, for benevolent purposes. No doubt Beaver Falls will possess the largest library in the country. But who will read the books? [Voice—the Pig Tails.] Yes, they will have to read them, for every man who works for a living will have to leave Beaver Falls long before that.

The Dr. urges the citizens not to buy cutlery made by Coolies; nor buy from manufacturer, merchant, mechanic or gardner who differ in opinion with him, and those for whom he plays his part.

I think "Labor Unions" are now doing the honest mechanics mischief enough, and should not be aided and abetted by designing men, who have not at heart the interests of any class of their fellow men, but to make use of their fellow men. Our town, as well as Beaver Falls, is largely made up of respectable and intelligent mechanics, and I do hope they will see this matter in its true light, and act in accordance, and denounce these scheming men who have but one interest, and that one is self. I do think it better we stop. X. Y. Z.

Spring Millinery 1873, at Mrs. Bence's Millinery and fancy goods store, Beaver. mar12-3w

A Womens Farmer.—The story of a young woman in Illinois is worth reading in these days of much prattle (about women's rights) and little practical performance. The name of the damsel we know nought of, save that its initial letter is A., of her locality we are simply informed that she lives and labors in Illinois. This maiden was a student in "a leading young ladies' seminary." Her father died, leaving a farm considerably mortgaged, and a widow whose health did not permit her to manage the estate profitably, whereupon our energetic young woman hid herself to the leading seminary, and became practically proficient. She had eighty acres to manage, *half of it* well broken in, and half of it rich land, but liable to overflow. The barn had been recently burned, and all the fencing was in bad order. Such was the position when the young lady left the seminary and turned farmer. She had one horse; she borrowed another; and a friend helped her by the loan of implements. Thus provided, she has accomplished somewhat.

Wearing a gymnastic suit, with a broad-brimmed hat, gloves and boots made to order, she plowed; she directed the removal of the stumps of trees; she assisted in drilling the wheat; she *even* helped to fell trees, and is reported to use an axe beautifully. She has 8 acres in grass and 12 in orchard; she raised 23 acres of Winter wheat in 1872; and would have had from 3 to 5 acres more, but for the failure of a horrid inefficient man who failed to cut it in time. In all, she got 450 bushels of wheat, weighing 62 pounds to the bushel. Most of the home farm is cultivated in corn, though there are 8 acres of grass and 12 of orchard. Our pretty Pomona in 1872 sold 100 barrels of apples, and recently had 150 barrels in the cellar.

Poor young woman! All has not been bright with her. She has had her little sorrows, like the rest of womankind; she has been called to mourn over one horse drowned and another stolen; she has been bereaved of a colt, and her pigs were a failure. But upon the whole she Providence which presides over agriculture has smiled upon her. She is gradually paying off the mortgage bequeathed to her by her sire. She has forty acres of wheat sown for the coming year. She has taken excellent care of her widowed mother, of her fatherless little brother, and of a smaller sister. We wish that we knew her name. Against all our typographical rules, we should be tempted to print it in large capitals. It is aggravating to be forced to *speak of her simply as* Miss A. The letter, however, is a good letter, standing at the head of the alphabet, and it is suggestive of A No. 1. The tender interest which she has excited in our own heart is sufficiently indicated by the fact that we have before mentioned her, though all too briefly, as we were not then in full possession of all the pleasant facts.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Do You Think it Fair?—I know a young man, a noble fellow, who carries on a successful manufacturing business. Although possessed of an abundant competence, he devotes himself with untiring assiduity to the interests of his factory ten hours every day. His eyes and hands are everywhere.

Half a year ago he married a beautiful accomplished girl, who can speak four of the continental languages with the fluency of natives, while she touches the keys with infinite skill.

Four months ago they began housekeeping. A week since they gave it up in utter disgust.

Three servants figured conspicuously in their griefs.

The coffee was execrable, the steak abominable, the cruststand and silver not fit to be seen, and *the whole* house in confusion.

The husband bore it as long as pride and patience could endure, and then, sacrificing everything at auction, returned to boarding, resolved never to suffer the miseries of housekeeping again.

I was never more indignant than when I heard of it. If that beautiful bride had learned one less language, and *devoted the year to the mysteries of* housekeeping, she might have made my friend's home a paradise.

Suppose her husband's management of his business had been like her management of the house, what would have become of them?

I don't think the match a fair one. On one side it was a chest. A young lady of the same ornamental class, in discussing the case, exclaimed: "She did not agree in the marriage contract to play the part of a household drudge!"

Did the husband agree to play the part of a *factory drudge?*

WHAT THE COUNTRY NEEDS.

BY DR. J. G. HOLLAND.

God give us men! a time like this demands
Strong minds, great hearts, true faith and ready hands:
Men whom the lust of office does not kill;
Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy.
Men who possess opinions and a will,
Men who have honor; men, who will not lie:
Men who can stand before a demagogue,
And damn his treacherous flatteries without winking.
Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog,
In public duty, and in private thinking;
For, while the rabble with their thumb-worn creeds,
Their large professions and their little deeds,—
Mingle in selfish strife, lo! Freedom weeps,
Wrong rules the land, and waiting Justice sleeps.

Public School Exhibition.

EDITOR ARGUS:—On Friday evening March 14th, a very large number of parents, scholars and others interested in the welfare of our public schools, met at the Green Garden School house in Raccoon township to witness the closing exercises of the term. The teacher, Mr. T. A. Clifton, has proved himself a very successful instructor and through his energy and the efficient labors of the present board of directors the cause of education has received an impetus that promises grand results. On the evening referred to, the pupils entertained the audience with dialogues, declamations and essays, and I say nothing but the entire audience will corroborate when I state that a more interesting performance was never witnessed in our district. A string band was present on the occasion, which added no little to the entertainment. J. O.

Public Lecture.—On this (Tuesday) evening, Rev. S. J. Wilson, D. D. of the Theological Seminary, Allegheny city, will deliver a lecture in the Presbyterian Church of Bridgewater. Subject: "John Knox and his Times." Mr. Wilson is regarded by those who know him as an able man, and an entertaining and instructive lecturer. He will doubtless have a large audience.

The People's Stamp of Value.—The Government endorsement, which legalizes the sale of PLANTATION BITTERS, is not the only stamp affixed to that famous VEGETABLE TONIC. It bears, in addition to that official sanction, this STILL MORE VALUABLE STAMP OF PUBLIC APPROBATION. This inestimable voucher of its rare properties as a TONIC, CORRECTIVE and ALTERATIVE, is of much earlier date, than the Government credential; for millions of sick persons had pronounced it the GRAND SPECIFICS OF THE AGE, long before Congress thought of taxing proprietary medicines. It is unnecessary to repeat, in detail, the properties of this wonderful Vegetable Invigorant. The best reference that can be offered to those who desire the full particulars of its virtues, is the GENERAL PUBLIC. Ask those who have tried it as a remedy for dispepsia, constipation, biliousness, intermittent fevers, nervous debility, rheumatism; sea sickness, low spirits, or loss of vital power, what Plantation Bitters has done for THEM, and be governed by the response they make to your inquiries.

New Advertisements.

Election Proclamation.

WHEREAS, by an

SELECT MISCELLANY.

HEATHENISM IN BEAVER FALLS.

ALLEGHENY, March 9, 1873.

Editor Beaver "Argus."

DEAR SIR:—Please allow me a few remarks on this exciting yet very simple question.

I have watched, with much interest, the proceedings of several so-called *anti-Chinamen* meetings held lately in Beaver Falls. And, after having personally investigated the matter by a visit, made last week, to the *Cutlery* and other places which might, directly or indirectly, have some bearing to the Chinamen question, I came to the following conclusion:

The interests of the employer and employee is, and will always be, conflicting.

The Cutlery company says that it is their interest not only, but a matter of absolute necessity to use Chinamen (cheap labor) in their works. Otherwise the Company, which has an enormous sum of money invested in the concern, will be compelled to wind up their business, which would be ruinous to the proprietors, and a very severe blow to the enterprise of the young town and surrounding country. The former workmen (strikers) say that it is their interest to have the heathens (as they call them) sent off, that they may have no competition, and may be able to ask and receive higher wages, with more certainty. Now, has the Cutlery Company not just as much right to see to their own interest as the strikers have to see to theirs? And what benefit would it be to them if the Chinese laborers were sent off? Do they perhaps expect that they would be reinstated in the Cutlery at the exorbitant wages they demand? If not, what would they gain by such a ruinous movement on the part of the Cutlery Company? For it must be evident to them that if the Cutlery Works must dispense with cheap labor, they must suspend *business*, and the Factory must, and will be stopped. Besides, have we really gone so far in this country, that I must ask my servant girl whether she will permit me to employ a black, yellow, or white chambermaid? or my stable boy,—who may be dissatisfied with the wages he receives, and is leaving me on that account,—whether I may pay his successor only half the amount he received? I think not. As long as my servant, or servants, are abiding the laws of the country, and are themselves satisfied with the wages they receive, nobody has a right to interfere with them; and it is nobody's business where they come from, whether China; or whether they are black, yellow, or white; nor has anybody a right to dictate to me, how many I shall, or shall not employ. This same rule holds good in this Chinamen question in Beaver Falls.

Now what is this *stupid clamor* all for?

Let the people of this country be careful, unless they want the horrors of the *commune*, lately enacted in Paris, repeated here in this country.

I am told by the interpreter of these two hundred Chinamen employed in Beaver Falls, that they all came to this country several years ago by their free will, their own money, and their own exertions, under the laws and privileges of a free country. That they were not induced by anybody more than any one of the thousands of Irish, English and Germans who come yearly to this country. Hence they stand on precisely the same footing as most of those men that are now most violent in their denunciation.

The one is a foreigner as well as the other. And it is not at all becoming for those men who came here for *shelter and freedom themselves*, to oppose and try to prevent others from enjoying the privileges and blessings of a *free country*. The idea of them endangering the morals of *the community at large*, as *claimed* by a petition introduced into the Legislature of Pennsylvania lately, is ridiculously absurd, to say the least. Or if really the case, it would be very creditible to them, as it would show that two hundred heathens possessed more power or influence to instill by force of their example, habits, ideas and vices in the minds of ten or twelve times their number of Christians, which they, (the Christians) in spite of their *superior* number and claimed intelligence, and religious spirit, could not do to them in return. In other words, one Chinaman would be able to make out of ten or twelve Christians, so many heathens; while *some* twenty Christians could not convert one Chinaman to Christianity.

But to come back to the original question. The Cutlery Factory is owned and managed by four or five good and well known business men of the county, who are amply able to manage such a business. One of these owners and managers is Mr. Henrici, the efficient agent and senior Trustee of the Economites. I understand that Mr. Henrici was first opposed to the introduction of Chinese labor, but was overruled, and had to yield to the majority of the other managers who were at the time in office. The Economy Society, as such, had, and has nothing to do with the business of the Company; Mr. Henrici, as Trustee of the Society, manages their business according to his best judgement; the Society has given him full power to do so, and they have unlimited confidence in his ability, honesty and integrity. Even now, if Mr. Henrici had the control of the Cutlery business, which he has not, as is seen here, but only one voice out of four or five; what right then, had this one hundred and ten men to disturb the peaceful town of Economy, by threatening to burn and lay in ashes the property of one or two dozen old and helpless men and women who never did them any harm, but good; good even in relation to their heathenish threats. *Shame! shame!* I say.

But aside from this, if these one hundred men have the interest of the town so much at heart as they try to make it appear they have, why are they not satisfied now with the very magnanimous offer on part of the Economy Society to donate to the town, etc., the whole of their dividend accruing from *their* part of stock invested in the Cutlery for a period of eight years to come, if they will allow them to go on with the Works? And why is it that the really good and substantial citizens of Beaver Falls seem to be so indifferent to the interests of the place? for I have not seen one name of the better class of citizens mentioned in any of the petitions or meetings lately held against Chinese labor; and it happened to be acquainted with most of them. And how does it come that I saw so many city boys whom Pittsburgh and Allegheny would gladly miss for a good deal *longer* time than is necessary to attend a delegation from Beaver Falls to Economy, with there late one hundred and ten anti-Chinamen delegation to Economy? I must say that I was much prejudiced against the Chinese. I expected to find the Cutlery Works populated with heathens ready to devour one at the *shortest* notice possible. Now I did find heathens, but not among them; nor could I make out more than a few over one hundred in spite of all enquiring and counting. The foreman, an intelligent German, told me that there was not the least difficulty to govern them, that they had not had one single quarrel since they came here among themselves, that such a thing as a fight does not seem possible among them, that they do settle all their debts up on New Year's Day,—which is a week later than ours; that they also settle all personal difficulty, if their is any, then; and they hold a kind of communion, they have no idols, but believe in a higher spirit; that all of them can read, write and cipher in China, and many in English; that they are very cleanly is evident to the visitor to their quarters; that they would spend money among the town stores if they were not afraid of being abused by their enemies through town. They are also said to be very eager to learn English. And it appears to me that this would be a splendid chance for our missionaries and religious societies, who do not seem to be aware of their presence. I hope the Young Men's Association will take this matter in hand. But I must close for the present.

Respectfully,

JUSTICE.

BURGLARIOUSLY AND FELONIOUSLY

We had just locked up the safe and I had put the key in my pocket—I am the accountant of the north and south of England bank at its Padsey branch, W. R. Yorks—I had got my hat on, and taken up my umbrella, when a man came running into the bank with a bag of money in his hand.

"Am I in time?" he cried. I shook my head.

"Deuce take it!" he said; "and I am off to Liverpool by the next train, and then to America."

"Sorry for it." I said; "but we can't take the money."

"Well, then, what is to be done? Here's twenty-two thousand pounds in this bag, and those drafts of mine come due in a couple of days. Well, *you'll* have to take them up," he said; "I can't, unless you take the money *in-to-night*."

I knew that the drafts were coming due, and that our manager was a little anxious about them, for they were rather heavy, and the other names on them were not very good. Black—the man with the money bag—was a capital customer; not only a good customer himself, but he brought good accounts with him, and we were a young branch and on our mettle.

Well, here was the money to meet the drafts, and I should have been a great fool to send it away just because it was after hours. So I counted it all over; there was about nineteen thousand in checks and three thousand in gold.

"Come and have a glass of beer with me," said Black, on the way to the station.

I put the bag of money in my desk and locked it up. I would come back presently and have it locked in the safe. I walked to the station with Black; we had some beer together and then he went off America-wards, and I on the way to Nemophiliar Villas. You see I was rather in the habit of calling for a glass of beer as I went home, and then going on; consequently, from the force of habit, I'd almost got home before I remembered the bag of money. It was vexing, too, because we had a tea party that night, the first since our marriage, and it begun at six o'clock, and I'd promised to be home an hour earlier, to draw the corks and help get things ready. And here it was six o'clock and I had to go all the way back to the bank.

All the way back I went as hard as I could pelt. However, the money was all right in my desk, and now I'd put it in the safe. "Tell Mr. Cousins"—our manager, you know—I said to the servant who'd let me in, "that I want the key of the safe."

But you had it in your pocket, say you, showing that you are not acquainted with the rules and regulations of the north and south of England bank, which say that the accountant or chief cashier shall be responsible for the custody of the cash whilst it is in his possession in the day time, and that at night all moneys and securities shall be secured by two keys, one of which shall be in the custody of the manager, and the second in that of the accountant or cashier. But you say again, as long as you had one key what did you want with two? There, I own, the regulations are obscure. They were drawn up by somebody without any literary skill; if they'd consulted me about 'em, I could have suggested a great many improvements. What they meant to say was that the safe was to be secured by two locks and that a key of each, not interchangeable one with the other, was to be in the custody, &c. Now you understand why I wanted Mr. Cousins' key.

"Eh, my!" said the servant, opening her mouth wide, "and what might you want Mr. Cousins' key for?"

Just as stupid as you, you see. I was mad with the girl. I always did get out of temper with those Yorkshire people. If you ask them the simplest question, first they open their mouths and gape at you. When you've repeated the question twice they shut their mouths to think for a bit. Then the idea seems to reach the thing that does duty with them for brains, and excites a sort of reflex action, for, by jingo! instead of answering your questions they go and ask you one. Now that makes me mad. Oh, they're a very dense race, those Yorkshire people.

"Why, to open the safe, you stupid," said I. Where is he?"

"Don't ye know," says she.

"Know?" I cried in a rage. "What should I ask you for, if I did know?"

"Didn't thou know he were at thy house?"

Ah! so he was. I'd nearly forgotten that he was one of the guests at my wife's party. Clearly, I couldn't get the safe open, and I didn't like to leave the money in my desk, so I put it in my pocket, and took it home, thinking I'd give it to Cousins with my key, to put it in the safe when he returned.

A nice mess I got into when I reached home; for you see it had been arranged that I was to go up stairs and dress before anybody came; and then our room was to be made ready for the ladies to take their bonnets off—for they were all carriage people. Well, you never saw such a thing! When I got home and crept up stairs to dress—the people had all come, so the servants said—there were six muffs, four bonnets and five hats, half a dozen shawls on the bed, and one lady had left her every day curls hanging over the looking glass. Upon my word I really didn't like to perform my toilet among all this feminine garb; and there was no lock to the door, and my dress-clothes were all smothered up among these muffs and things. But I got through pretty well, and had just got one of my legs into my trowsers when bang a trop-trop! such a rattle at the knocker, and I heard my wife in the hall. They were the Markbys, our trump cards, who kept their own carriage and everything grand.

"So kind of you, dear!" said my wife, kissing Mrs. Markby most affectionately; I could hear the report where I stood.

"So delighted! Really, how nicely, how beautifully you arrange everything! I can't have things so nice, with all my servants and ——"

"Run up stairs, dear, do!" said my wife; you know the room—my room, right hand at the top of the stairs."

I heard a flutter of female wings on the stairs. What was I to do? If I could have managed the other leg, I wouldn't have minded, but I could not. I hadn't worn those dress things for a good while, and I don't get any thinner as I get older. No, for the life of me, I couldn't dispose of that other leg at such short notice. What could I do? I could only rush to the door and set my back against it. Did I tell you this was our house-warming party? I think not. Did I tell you our landlord had altered the house for us, making our bed-room larger by adding a slip that had formed a separate room? I think not. And yet I should have told you all this, to enable you to understand the catastrophe that followed. In a word, the door opened outward. I'd forgotten this peculiarity—never having a room so constituted before—and never will again. The door went open with a crash, and I reclined gracefully in the lap of Mrs. Markby.

So I came home, miserable, despairing. It was just daylight by this time, and as I opened the shutters the debris of our feast was revealed: the lees of the lobster salad, the picked bones of the chickens, the melted residum of the jellies, whilst about everything hung the faint smell of sour wine. I sat down amid all this wretched mess, and leaned my head on my arms in a dull, miserable lethargy. Then I sprang up and as I did so I caught sight of myself in the looking glass. Good heavens! was this wretched dog fellow myself? Did a few hours' misery change a man like this? Why, I was a very felon in appearance; and so I should be thought to be. Who would believe this story of a robbery? Why, the police didn't believe in it, else they'd have taken a different tone. No, I should be looked upon as a thief by all the world.

Then my wife came down stairs, and with a few touches, restored a little order and sanity, both to outward matters and my mind. She brought me some coffee and an egg, and some bread and butter, and after I had eaten and drank, I didn't feel quite so bad.

"Jack," she said, "you must go to London at once, and see the directors. Have the first word and tell them all about it—all the particulars. It was only a little bit of carelessness, after all, and perhaps they will look over it."

"Yes; that's all very well," said I. "But how am I to get there? I've got no money. This wretched party has cleared us right out.

"Borrow some of Cousins."

"He asked me to lend him a sovereign last night, and I couldn't."

Now you'll say: "Here's a man without resource. Why don't he pawn his watch?" To tell you the truth, that's what I did the week before, and the money was all gone. Then, under these circumstances, you'll add, "it was immoral to give a party." But you'll bear in mind, the invitations had been out for a fortnight, and then we were in funds.

"Well, Jack," said my wife, "you must get the man—the P. B.—to give you some more money on the watch. Sell it to him right out. It must be worth at least ten pounds, for it cost thirty and you've only had five upon it. Sell the ticket."

Yes; but where was the ticket? Why, in the cash pocket of my brown great-coat. Still, I had heard that if you'd lost a ticket, you could make the man give you another; and Brooks, the pawn broker, was a respectable fellow who would perhaps help me out of the difficulty. I went to see him anyhow, on my way to the station. I felt like a ticket-of-leave man as I went into his shop, but I put a good face on it.

"Brooks," I said, "that watch—you know the ticket—it's stolen."

Brooks gave a portentious wink. He was a slow-speeched man, with a red face and a tremendous corporation.

"Nay," he says, "my lad; thou'rt wrong there."

"What do you mean?" I said, coloring up furiously. Every one suspected me, it seemed.

"Whol, it might ha' been stolen once, but it aren't now; 'ave got it here. This is how it were. A cadging sort o' chap comes in, and he says: 'Master, what'll you give me for this here ticket?' Now, you know the hact don't allow us to give nought in that kind of way, but I says to the chap: 'Let's have a look at it;' and then I saw it was yours, and I said to the man, 'My lad, you arn't come honest by this.'"

"And you gave him into custody; he's in prison? Old Brooks what a capital fellow you are!"

"Nay," he said; "I knowed better nor that. Do you think I'd hexpose a customer? I know you gents don't care about these little matters getting abroad; and so I slaps my fist on the counter and I says: 'Hook it!' just like that. And away he went like a lamplighter."

I sank down on the counter, overpowered with emotion.

"And what's more;" went on Brooks; "he never took up the money I'd lent him for the coat."

"What coat?" I cried,

"A very nice brown coat he put up with me. About fit you, I should think. See here it is."

It was my identical brown great-coat, wrapped up in a bundle, and tied round with my own handkerchief. I made a dart at it, opened it, plunged my hand into the breast pocket—there was the roll of money, there were the *twenty-two thousand dollars*.

How did I go to the bank that morning, on legs or wings? And how did I get home, as soon as I had put the money safe away? Mary knew by my face that it was all right; and didn't we have a dance of joy all round the house.

My burglar had been only a sort of sneak after all, who got in at an open window and bolted with the spoils of the hall; but if he had taken the pains to look into the pockets of the coat, he'd have been a rich—though perhaps a miserable and insecure—man, and I should have been utterly and deservedly ruined.

—Col. R. B. Beath forwarded us a circular embodying the conclusions of a committee of the Grand Army of the Republic, relative to the establishment of Industrial Schools for the benefit of Soldiers' Orphans. It will be remembered that Governor Hartranft adverted to this subject in his annual message. The Committee referred to, after giving the subject mature consideration, report against the formation of Industrial Schools, assigning as reasons that but a few industrial branches, and these of the plainest kind, could be taught, while the children would feel that they were on a par with those of the Reform School. What is proposed, is embraced in the following paragraph of the General Order issued:

"We propose that this idea be so extended that *scholars, who desire it* and are qualified therefor, may be sent to the "School of Design for Women," the Agricultural College, or Normal Schools, and, further, that boys and girls inclined to learn any of the mechanic or high arts that could not be learned at their homes, or in small villages and interior towns, shall be provided, through the aid of the members of the Grand Aamy, with places in machine shops, or elsewhere; and also with homes where they would be under proper influences, and that the State should make up the deficiency between the amount earned by them and that required for their support during the first year or two. Many girls who now have to struggle along as seamstresses, could earn a livilihood as photographers, book-keepers, &c. Many boys with a natural talent for engineering or machinery, could learn these professions, obtain good salaries and occupy a higher place in the community than under existing circumstances.

Thirty thousand dollars will be asked of the Legislature, to carry this plan into effect. It is proposed to place this sum in the hands of Governor Hartranft and Superintendent Wickersham. It is a worthy measure and deserves success.

—Alluding to the fact that Vice President Colfax's term will expire before he can be impeached, the Springfield *Republican* says: "But let no American, especially no young American, fall into the blunder of supposing, because Mr. Colfax escapes impeachment, he has therefore escaped punishment. He carries his judge and executioner within his own bosom. One glimpse into that secret torture chamber would melt to sudden pity the fiercest partizan or personal enemy who is now clamoring for his impeachment."

—The Zanesville *Courier* claims that that city has more youngsters in training for the positon of "Bones" in minstrel troupes, than any place on the continent.

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At this concert the best musical talent that can be procured from all parts of the country will add pleasure to the entertainment, and Ten Thousand Cash Gifts, aggregating a vast total of Fifty-Million Dollars currency will be distributed by lot to the ticket-holders, as follows:

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One Grand Cash Gift,		10,000
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80 Cash Gifts of 400 each,		32,000
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9,000 Cash Gifts of 10 each,		90,000
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To provide means for this magnificent Concert, One Hundred thousand Whole Tickets only will be issued.
Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; and Quarters, $2.50. Eleven Whole Tickets for $100. No discount on less than $100 orders.
The object of the Third Gift Concert, like the two heretofore given with such universal approval, is the enlargement and endowment of the Public Library of Kentucky, which, by the special act authorizing the concert for its benefit, is to be forever, free to all citizens of the State. The drawing will be under the supervision of the trustees of the Library, assisted by the most eminent citizens of the United States. The sale of tickets has already progressed so far that complete success is assured, and buyers are therefore notified that they must order at once if they desire to participate in the drawing.
The management of this undertaking has been committed by the trustees to Hon. Thomas E. Bramlette, Governor of Kentucky, to whom all communications pertaining to the Gift Concert may be addressed.
R. G. BURNETT, Pres't.
W. N. HALDEMAN, Vice Pres't.
JOHN K. CAIN, Sec'y Public Library of Ky.
As the time for the Concert is close at hand (April 8th), parties wanting tickets should send in their orders immediately if they would avoid the rush and delay absolutely unavoidable in the few days preceding the drawing. All orders and applications for agencies, circulars and information will meet with prompt attention. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Agent Public Library Kentucky, Louisville, Ky.

INSTANT RELIEF
For the Asthma.
Any person troubled with that terrible disease, will secure *immediate* and *complete relief*, by using my Asthma Remedy.
I was afflicted with it, for twelve years, entirely omitting on for business for weeks at a time; and discovered this remedy by experimenting on myself after all other medicines failed to have any effect.
I will Warrant it to give Instant Relief
in *all cases of Asthma*, not complicated with other diseases.
ANY PERSON AFTER ONCE USING
WILL NEVER BE WITHOUT IT.
Pamphlets containing certificates by mail FREE. Send for one. *Ask your Druggist for it.* If he has none on hand, get him to send or write for it yourself.
Price by mail, postage paid, $1.00 per box.
LIBERAL TERMS TO DRUGGISTS.
Address CHAS. B. BURST,
feb19-4tj ROCHESTER, BEAVER Co. Pa.,

Miscellaneous.

KEARNEY'S EXT. BUCHU
(Established 1845)
(Formerly with
E. T. HERBOLD.)
KEARNEY'S
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.
This is the only Known Remedy for Bright's Disease and Diabetes in which it has been given; Irritation of the neck of the bladder and inflammation of the kidneys; Ulceration and inflammation of the bladder; Retention of Urine; Diseases of the Prostate Gland and Lacerations of Urinary Discharges, and for Enfeebled and Bad Habits of Body, Kidney Complaints of both sexes, is combined with the following Symptoms: Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Pain in the back, Flushing of the Body, Eruption on the Face, Pallid countenance, Diseases of the Bladder, etc.
Such by a excess in the decline or change of life; after confinement or labor pain, bed-wetting, Involuntary Seminal Emissions, Sexual Incapacity, Impotency, Pain in the Kidneys or Bladder, Diseases of the Urethra, Inflammation or Stricture, Incontinency, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Unnatural or Scalding, Diseases of the Uterus, Leucorrhœa or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex. It is prescribed extensively by the most eminent Physicians and Midwives in the practice, and is especially adapted to the use of Females of delicate and delicate constitutions of both sexes and all ages.
KEARNEY'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
Cures Diseases Arising from Imprudences, Habits of Dissipation, Etc., in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience and no exposure. It causes a free, healthy action, and gives strength to urinate, thereby removing Obstructions, Preventing and Curing Strictures of the Urethra, Allaying Pain and Inflammation, and frequently in this class of diseases, and expelling all poisonous matter.
KEARNEY'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
$1 00 per bottle or six bottles for $5 00, delivered to any address, secure from observation. Sold by druggists everywhere. Prepared by
KEARNEY & CO., 104 Seneca St., N. Y.
To whom all letters for information should be addressed. feb5-1y

WE CLERGYMEN
WERE CURED
of Chronic and Acute Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica, Kidney, and Nervous Diseases, after years of suffering, by taking *Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Syrup*—the wonderful discovery of J. P. Fitler, M. D., a regular graduate physician, with whom we are personally acquainted, who has for 20 years confined his practice exclusively with astonishing results. We believe it our christian duty, after deliberation, to conscientiously recommend it to the afflicted, especially persons in moderate circumstances who cannot afford to waste time and money on worthless mixtures. As clergymen, we seriously feel the deep responsibility resting on us in publicly endorsing this medicine. But our knowledge and experience of its remarkable merit fully justifies our action. Rev. C. H. Fenn's suffered thirteen years, became hopeless. Rev. Thomas Murphy, D. D., Frankfort, Philadelphia. Rev. F. S. Davis, Uniontown, New Jersey. Rev. J. B. Buchanan, Clarenbo, Iowa. Rev. G. G. Smith, Pittsford, New York. Rev. Joseph Beggs, Falls Church, Philadelphia. Other testimonials from Governors, Governors, Judges, Congressmen, Physicians, &c., forwarded gratis with pamphlet explaining these diseases. One thousand dollars will be presented to any medicine for same diseases showing equal merit under test, or that can produce one-forth as many living cures. Any person sending by letter description of affliction will receive gratis a legally signed guarantee, naming the number of bottles required to cure, agreeing to refund money upon sworn statement of its failure to cure. Afflicted invited to write to Dr. Fitler, Philad'a. His valuable advice costs nothing.
SAMUEL G. HANNEN, *Agent*,
feb19-1y] Rochester, Pa.

J. M. REYNOLDS,
[Successor to T. H. McBride.]
PHOTOGRAPHER,
43 and 45 Federal St., Allegheny, Pa.
Pictures copied to any size, and painted in Water, Oil, Ink, or Crayon. feb25-2m

STATEMENT OF
Rochester Insurance Company.
FEBRUARY 15, 1873.
ASSETS.

Mortgages and other securities	$59,445 00
Stock Demand Notes	20,545 00
Cash in Bank	15,591 98
Office Furniture	115 57
Commission to Agents	650 34
Expenses, Salaries, &c.	1,140 13
Cancelled Policies	2 50
Premiums in hands of Agents	433 00
	$107,933 13

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$100,000 00
Premiums	7,520 63
Accrued Interest	260 00
Commission	1 50
	$107,933 13

mars-tf JOHN GREBING, Jr., Sec'y.

New Government Loan
BANKING HOUSE OF
James T. Brady & Co.,
4th Avenue and Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
We are prepared to exchange at issues of government bonds into the new five per cent loan of the United States.
James T. Brady & Co.
feb19-2m

MILLIONS OF ACRES
IOWA & NEBRSKA LANDS
FOR SALE BY THE
Burlington & Mo. River Rail Road Co.
On Ten Years' Credit at 6 per cent. Interest.
Products will pay for the land and improvements much within the limit of this generous credit. Better terms are not offered, and probably never will be.
Circulars giving full particulars, gratis: call for all that are wanted to read and circulate.
Come West and thrive. Friends will follow.
A Sectional Map, showing the exact location of Iowa lands is sold at 20 cents, and Nebraska lands at same price. For Circulars and Maps apply to GEO. S. HARRIS,
Land Commissioner, Burlington, Iowa.
And please say in what paper this advertisement was seen. feb19-4w

B & B
128 New 128
STRIPED POPLINS
AT 22 CENTS,
IN ELEGANT STYLES:
GREAT BARGAINS IN
BLACK ALPACAS,
At 37½ and 50 cents.
4-4 UNBLEACHED MUSLIN
At 10 Cents.
EXTRA GOOD AND HEAVY
4-4 BLEACHED MUSLIN
At 12½ Cents:
SHAWLS AND SCARFS!
EXTRA BARGAINS
—IN—
BLACK SILKS,
BOGGS & BUHL.
128 Federal St.,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
sept19'72-1y

Get an Agency for the New Wheeler and Wilson Sewing Machine.
We are now prepared to offer MORE LIBERAL TERMS and GREATER INDUCEMENTS to RELIABLE men, than ever before during our experience of
FIFTEEN YEARS
in the business. No capital required.—*we stand all losses and collect all papers at our own expense.*
Horses, Wagons and outfit furnished if necessary.
SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS
to men who can furnish THEIR OWN TEAMS. Now is the time to apply and get ready for the spring trade.
WM. SUMNER & CO.
140 Wood St., Pittsburgh Pa.

Farm For Sale.
A farm containing 83 acres, more or less, within one and a fourth miles of Beaver, is offered for sale. The land is as good as can be found in the county. The buildings consist of a
2-STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE
and all other necessary out buildings. Good fruit of all kinds on the farm, all under fence, and in grass. A good well of soft water at the door. For further particulars inquire at the Anons office, Beaver, Pa. feb16-tf

A NOBLE CHARITY
OMAHA LOTTERY!
TO ERECT
NEBRASKA STATE ORPHAN ASYLUM
To be Drawn in Public, March 31st, 1873.
Tickets $1 Each or 6 for $5
Tickets sent by Express C. O. D. if desired.

1 Cash Prize,.....$75,000	1 Cash Prize,.....$25,000
1 Cash Prize,.....$15,000	1 Cash Prize,.....$10,000
1 Cash Prize,.....$5,000	1 Cash Prize,.....$4,000

For balance of Prizes send for circulars.
This Legal Enterprize is endorsed by his excellency Gov. W. H. James, and the best business men of the State.
The limited number of tickets on hand will be furnished those who apply first.
AGENTS WANTED. For full particulars address
J. M. PATTEE, Manager Omaha, Neb.
feb19-4w

Clothing.

LOOK HERE.
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has just opened a new stock of goods for the season of spring and summer wear, which he offers at very moderate rates.
GENTLEMENS' FURNISHING GOODS,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
Clothing made to order on the shortest notice. Thankful to the public for past favors, I hope by close attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.
DANIEL MILLER.
BRIDGE ST., BRIDGEWATER, PA.
mar 24-1f

CLOTHING STORE.
NEW GOODS!
WINTER STOCK.
The undersigned takes pleasure in informing his friends and the public generally that he has just received and opened
A New Stock of Goods,
OF THE LATEST STYLES FOR
Fall and Winter Wear.
He keeps the best of workmen in his employ, and feels confident of his ability to cut and make up garments both
FASHIONABLE & DURABLE.
and in such a manner as will please his customers.
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
ALWAYS ON HAND.
Call and see us before leaving your Orders Elsewhere
WILLIAM REICH, Jr.
may4;70;1y Bridgewater, Pa

Dry Goods.

SPEYERER & SONS
ARE RECEIVING
A LARGE and WELL SELECTED
Stock of
NEW GOODS,
FROM THE EAST, bought at
LOWEST CASH PRICES;
CONSISTING OF
DRY-GOODS,
GROCERIES,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS,
QUEENSWARE,
HOLLOWARE,
ROPE AND OAKUM,
FAHNESTOCK'S,
And the First National
WHITE LEADS,
PAINTS.
DRY AND IN OIL;
AND A LARGE STOCK of OIL.
ALSO,
144 BARRELS
CANTON CITY Flour.
ALSO,
144 BARRELS FALCON FLOUR;
ALSO,
15 HOGSHEADS New Orleans SUGAR;
ALSO,
30 BARRELS N. O. MOLASSES
ALSO,
150 *KEGS WHEELING NAILS;*
ALSO,
10 TONS OF WHEELING IRON,
—AT—
SPEYERER & SONS,
ROCHESTER, Pa.
April 19, 1872: 1y: chdgmays.

B. S. RANGER,
Bridge Street,
BRIDGEWATER, PA.
IS WEEKLY RECEIVING A FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS IN EACH OF THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:
DRY GOODS
Steubenville Jeans,
Cassimeres and Sattinets,
White Woollen Blankets,
White and Colored and
Barred Flannels,
Merinos,
Delaines,
Plaids,
Ginghams,
Coburgs,
Lawns,
Water Proofs,
Chinchilla,
Cloths,
Woolen Shawls,
Brown and Black Muslins,
Drilling, Tickings,
Prints,
Canton
Flannels,
Jaconets,
Table Linen,
Irish Linen.
Crash,
Counterpanes,
Hoisery,
Gloves,
& Mits.
Groceries
Coffee, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, White Silver Drips, Golden and Common Syrups, Mackerel in barrels and kits, Star and Tallow Candles, Soap, Spices and Mince Meat. Also,
SALT.
Hardware, Nails, Glass,
Door Locks, Door Latches, Hinges, Screws, Table Cutlery, Table and Tea Spoons, Sleigh Bells, Coal Boxes, Fire Shovels and Pokers, Nails and Glass, Spades, Shovels, S. S. and 4 Tine Forks, Rakes, Scythes and Snaths, Corn and Garden Hoes.
WOODENWARE.
Buckets Tubs, Churns, Butter Prints and Ladles
CARBON OIL,
Linseed Oil & White Lead.
Boots and Shoes
LADIES' MISSES' AND CHILDRENS' SHOES, in great variety.
Rifle Powder and Shot,
Blasting Powder and Fuse.
Flour Feed & Queensware.
All heavy goods delivered free of charge.
By close attention to business, and by keeping constantly on hand a well assorted stock of goods of all the different kinds usually kept in a country store, the undersigned hopes in the future as in the past to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.
B. S. RANGER.
dec25'68:1y.—1y7chdd.

Black and Gold Front,
GEORGE W. BIGGS
No. 159 SMITHFIELD ST.
Four doors above Sixth Ave.
FINE WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY
Optical and Fancy Goods, &c.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
FINE WATCH REPAIRING.
Please cut this advertisement out and bring it with